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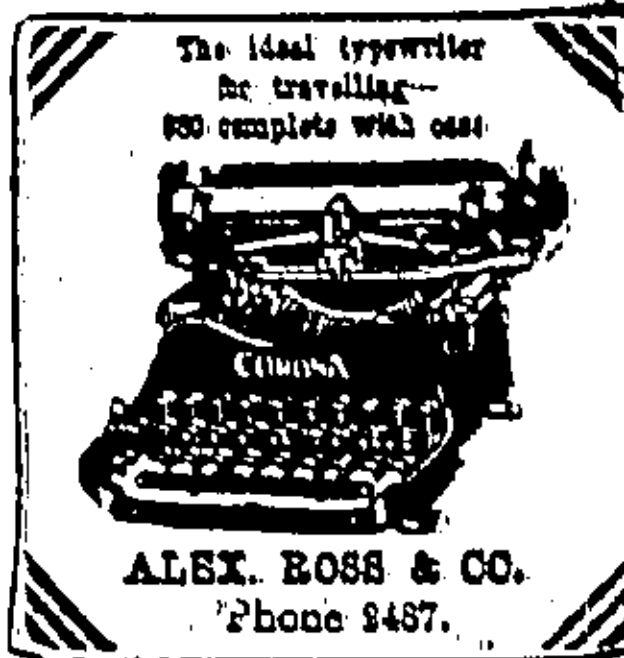
ESTABLISHED 1845

July 30, 1919, Temperature 80.

Rainfall 0.67 in.

Humidity 84.

July 30, 1918, Temperature 76.



No. 17,528.

號三十七年九十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919.

日四初月七未己亥年八國民華中

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COLOURED FRENCHMEN MALTREATED BY AMERICANS.

FRENCH CHAMBER AFFIRMS A PRINCIPLE.

PARIS, July 26.
After a debate in the French Chamber of deputies on an interpellation relating to cases of ill-treatment of French coloured soldiers by United States military police, a resolution was passed affirming the equality of all coloured citizens and declaring them entitled to the protection of the law. It also called upon the Government to inflict appropriate punishment or to prosecute any breach of the law by whomsoever committed. The resolution was passed unanimously.—Havas.

DEAR LIVING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 26.
Great importance is attached in Paris to the meeting of the inter-Allied economic council taking place in London on July 23, at which the ministers for reconstruction and supplies will represent France. The whole question of dear living in France is dependent on the fall in the value of the franc and the lack of French freightage. Arrangements are being made for an extra number of ships to be placed at France's disposal.—Havas.

PASSPORTS.

PARIS, July 26.
After August 1 passports available for a year will be issued to French citizens desirous of travelling abroad. They will not have to be presented each journey for French visa.

FRENCH ADMIRAL DEAD.

PARIS, July 26.
Vice Admiral de Jonquieres, who commanded the French squadron in Far Eastern waters during the Russo-Japanese war, has died at Paris aged 69.—Havas.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

PARIS, July 25.
The question is again raised whether Bulgaria is or is not to have an outlet on the Aegean Sea. Greece is claiming the whole of western Thrace, which would bar Bulgaria from such direct outlet to the sea. France and England are inclined to favour the Greek claims. The United States seems to favour Bulgarian claims.—Havas.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT FIRM.

PARIS, July 25.
M. Clemenceau won another vote of confidence from the French Chamber of Deputies, following a debate of financial policy. The figures were 304 against 134. The Minister of Finance said the Government's taxation budget amounts to one milliard and 862,000 francs.

SOCIAL PARASITES.

PARIS, July 25.
The Secretary of the French General confederation of labour has defined the pending changes necessary to labour as evolution rather than revolution, calling for evolutionary revolution, not in the interests of one class but for the equalising of social rights and making an end of exploitation by social parasites.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

PARIS, July 25.
The tour of President Poincare ended with remarkable scenes of enthusiasm at Liege. M. Poincare, recalling the tragic days of 1914, presented the city with the cross of the Legion of Honour. He in turn was presented with a gold commemorative medal, and Marshal Foch with a sword of honour.

CASUAL REMARKS.

What has become of John Kestrel? Strange that he should hold silence on the rice question.
True. They could not love Sir Paul so well, had they not the China Mail for more.

The little letter in this morning's Daily Press, signed "Anxious," is distinctly naughty. "Anxious" is certainly no lady.

The suggestion is made that the authorities should hire Chinese musicians to soothe the rioters by playing to them.

An American has invented a golf ball that squeaks when it gets lost. A cablegram has been despatched from Fanning for i. o. b. quotations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COAL STRIKES.

TROOPS AT THE MINES.
ANOTHER THREAT BY BONAR LAW.

LONDON, July 26th.
Mr. Lloyd George is now actively intervening in the coal strike.

He was interviewed by leading coal-owners at Downing Street last night.

LONDON, July 26th.
The coal shortage is beginning to be felt in London. The Controller has announced that no household will be allowed more than 3 cwt. weekly.

The Railway Executive has ordered railway managers to prepare for a possible reduction of 20 per cent of all passenger and goods services from Monday. Holiday-makers have been warned of the danger of being stranded. Race "specials" have been suspended.

LONDON, July 26th.
Thirty thousand men have struck work in Derbyshire, and 20,000 in Nottingham while 900,000 textile workers were idle in Leeds by the end of the week.

A mob of 3,000, in the Wigan district, forced the closing of the pits.

Troops are arriving in the disturbed districts, but it is emphasised that they are solely employed in protecting the pump workers.

LONDON, July 26th.
The strike among port workers in Liverpool has resulted in the stoppage of traffic. Two hundred ships, including the Olympic, are imprisoned in the docks.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the coal situation was not changed, except for the increase of strikers in Nottingham.

The Government had made it clear to the Miners' Executive, in regard to piece rates, that the Sankey Report must be adhered to, and an average of 10 per cent must be the basis of arrangement.

The Government was doing their best to deal with the industrial situation. They were well aware that a number of people—not very large—were aiming at the destruction of our whole social and political system, and doing their best to foment discontent.

THE THREAT.

The Government would use their whole force to protect the people from any undue pressure (Cheer) and would do whatever seemed effective in regard to the agitators.

In regard to profiteering, the Government would take whatever action was possible before the Committee appointed to consider the situation had reported.

LONDON, July 26th.
A conference between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir R. Horne, and Sir Auckland Geddes (representing the Government) and the Executive of the Miners' Federation, at Downing Street, lasted 2½ hours.

An agreed statement, subsequently issued, states that the Government made an offer on a new basis for piece-rate wages in accordance with a ten per cent reduction of the output, under the Sankey Report, by which workers will not suffer loss of earnings.

The Federation agreed to consider the offer.

FREE TRADE CHAMPIONS.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Commons, during the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill, Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it initiated a system of colonial preference.

Mr. J. W. Wilson likewise objected to the extension of preference to the mandated territories.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying, declared that it was not proposed that we should take for ourselves, in the mandated country, any advantage which would not be open to any other members of the League of Nations, but, in respect of the mandated relationship with us, we would give them, in our markets, something we did not give to all the world outside. (Cheers.)

We contemplated favouring the import into this country of goods from the mandated territories. We were not securing any selfish advantage for ourselves in the markets in mandated territory and were not doing this for the purpose of the mandated country, anything which any other nation might not do in its own market, if it so pleased.

If this Budget was referred to in the future with any word of praise or commendation, it would be because, for the first time, it had established the principle of Imperial preference by legislative action.

Captain Benn's motion was rejected by 215 votes to 48.

EGYPT.

THE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the following were the casualties in the recent disturbances:—

	Killed.	Wounded.
Natives	800	1,600
European civilians	31	35
Troops	29	114

Three thousand seven hundred natives were sentenced in connection with the disturbances, mostly for short sentences. Thirty-nine persons were sentenced to death, and 27 to penal servitude for life.

The Military Courts had ended on July 15th, in view of the complete restoration of tranquillity in Egypt. (Cheers.)

General Allenby had stated that he was remitting three months of the sentences imposed by the Military Courts, and releasing persons interned on political grounds.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PEACE TREATY IN PARLIAMENT.

CURZON ON THE KAISER.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Lords, the Peace Treaty passed all its stages unanimously.

LONDON, July 26th.
During the second reading of the Peace Treaty, Lord Curzon disagreed with the view that the trial of the ex-Kaiser might attract support to him. Comparing the ex-Kaiser with the condemned sovereigns of history, he said that there was something picturesque about Charles I., something grand, almost heroic, in the intellectual scope and imagination of Napoleon, but the man who was not only guilty of the war's atrocities but had indignantly fled the country immediately it was in difficult circumstances was the man who could not be imagined as the hero or the martyr.

His presence just over the German border might be a political danger. All the Allies believed that the ex-Emperor, more than any individual, was responsible for the shocking breach of faith by which the war began. He, more than any man, was responsible for the terrible crimes disfiguring the war. Upon his shoulders for evermore rested the burden of appalling calamity which had overtaken the world.

The ex-Kaiser had hitherto always emphasised his commanding nature and his position. It was difficult from the tenor of his speeches to estimate whether he regarded himself as a special protégée of the Almighty or whether the Almighty was under his special patronage. Such a man ought to be tried and judged, and, if found guilty, be punished.

The difficulties of holding the trial had been exaggerated. The final decision as to the place of trial had been taken. It was in place in Britain. It did not follow that London would be the place selected.

FRENCH TREATY PASSES LORDS.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Lords, the Anglo-French Treaty Bill passed all its stages, without discussion, amid cheers.

LATER.
Lord Curzon said that France had bitter experience of this war; also, on more than one previous occasion, that her Eastern frontiers were singularly defenceless. She had seen them, without exception, almost without warning, overrun by the forces of a powerful enemy.

In the future, the League of Nations would provide protection against such an outrage, but, for the moment, the League was not finally and firmly constituted. Therefore, France desired the protection which the Treaty afforded.

The real test of the Treaty was whether it was an instrument, leading to the peace of Europe and the world. He expressed the opinion that no one could hesitate to answer affirmatively. He was pleased, almost surprised, at the absolute unanimity with which this very great undertaking was accepted by every section of public opinion in this country. (Cheers.)

OUR NAVY.

VOTE OF SIXTY MILLIONS.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, moving a vote of £60,000,000 for the Navy, said that the personnel of the Navy at present was 180,000, compared with 40,000 at the Armistice.

Out of 300 warships and 800 auxiliaries under order at the Armistice, 84 warships and 110 auxiliaries, which were essential to replace old ships, or which were so far advanced that cessation of construction would not be economical, were being completed.

The cancelled ships included 3 battle-cruisers, including the Howe. The warships being constructed included a battle-cruiser, 14 light-cruisers, 37 destroyers, and 38 submarines.

The increase of pay in the Navy would amount to £10,000,000 in 1919. He emphasised the importance of an efficient Naval Staff in the Admiralty, in order to keep the Admiralty up-to-date.

He announced the appointment of a Committee, under Vice-Admiral Phillimore, to investigate the lessons of the war. He also emphasised the necessity of showing the flag in the distant waters of the Empire.

The Admiralty would do its best to economise, but the Navy must be efficient and sufficient.

OUR LOSSES IN RUSSIA.

MEN, NOT ROUBLES.

LONDON, July 26th.
In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. H. W. Foster stated that the British casualties in Russia since November, 1918, were as follows:—

Officers killed	19
Officers wounded	20
Men killed	148
Men wounded	185
Officers missing	2
Men missing	37

CRICKET.

LONDON, July 26th.
Somerset beat Derbyshire by three wickets.

Yorkshire beat Northants by an innings and 190 runs.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 109 runs.

Hants beat Sussex by 84 runs.

PRINCE TO VISIT U.S.A.

LONDON, July 26th.
His Majesty has accepted President Wilson's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit America as the guest of the Government on the termination of the Canadian visit about December 31st.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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AND
OUTFITTER.

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HAND MADE UNDERCLOTHING.

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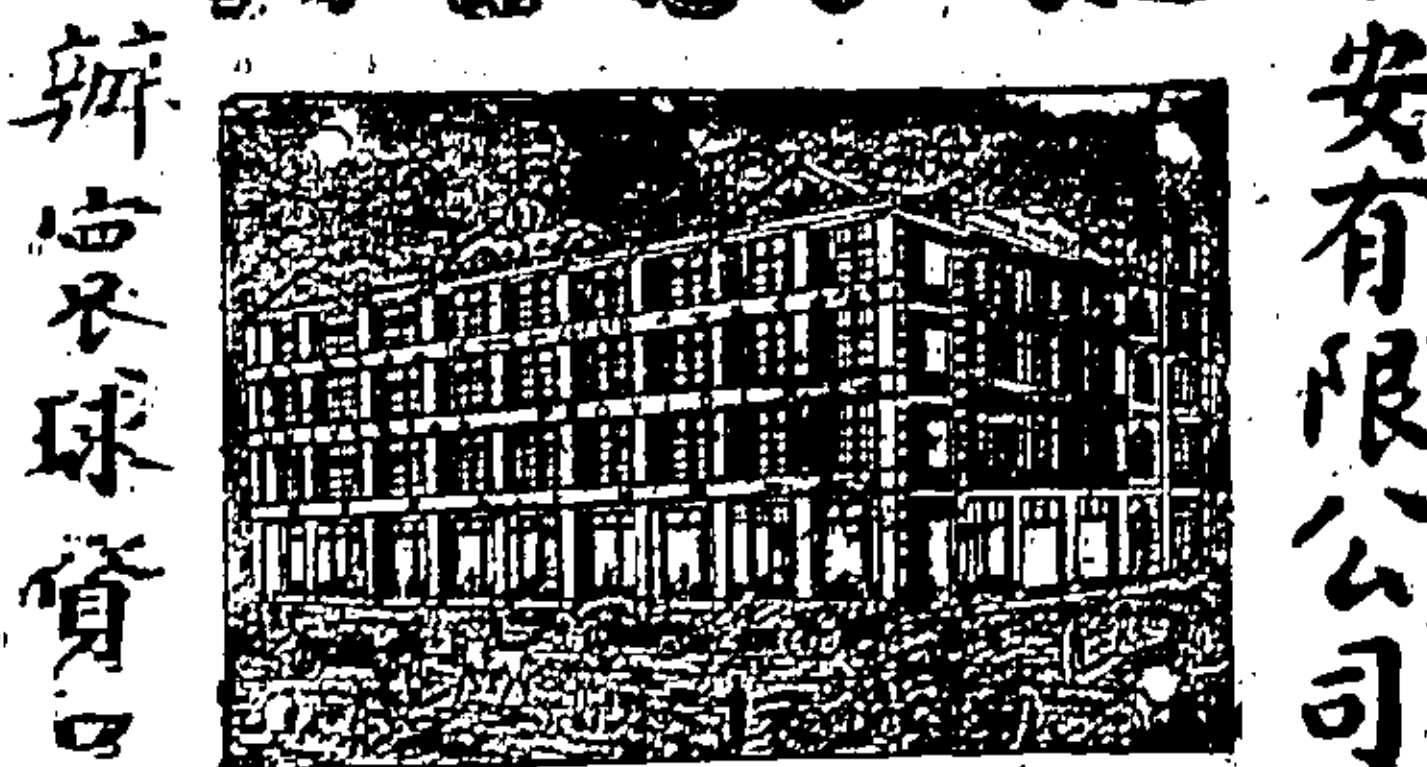
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MOK LIN, Managing Director.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

THE Underland has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on
THURSDAY, July 31, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 12 Chatham Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.Comprising:—
Teak extension dining table & chairs,
Teak sideboard & dinner wagon,
Teak overmantel, mirrors, tea tables,
teapots, carpets, teak bedsteads, teak
wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak
dressing tables, chests of drawers, etc.,
etc.On view from Wednesday, the 30th
inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 25, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING
CO., LTD.WE have been requested by the
above Company to announce
that New Shares will be issued at par to
shareholders on the 15th June, 1919,
in the proportion of ONE new share
for every TWO old shares, fractions
being disregarded.Holders of "BEARER" Warrants
should deposit their holdings not later
than the 5th August 1919, accompanied
by payment of the equivalent of 21
Sterling for each new share claimed,
with their Bankers who will stamp the
warrants on the face thereof with the
words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."Registered shareholders should pay
to their Bankers the equivalent of 21
Sterling for each new share claimed,
not later than the 5th August, 1919.FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 25, 1919.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF
NINE PENCE per Share on account
of the year 1919 has been declared.The DIVIDEND will be payable on
and after MONDAY, the 25th day of
August, 1919, to Shareholders on the
Register on MONDAY, the 11th day
of August, 1919, and will be paid to
Shareholders on the Colonial (Hong-
kong) Register at the exchange rate of
3/4 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 28, 1919.

THE HONGKONG, KANTON &
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per Share for the six
months ending June 30, 1919, will be
PAYABLE on TUESDAY August 5,
on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Com-
pany's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from WED-
NESDAY July 30 to TUESDAY,
August 5, both days inclusive, during
which period no Transfer of Shares can
be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 29, 1919.

G. P. LAMMERT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony should apply in
person between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the
PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

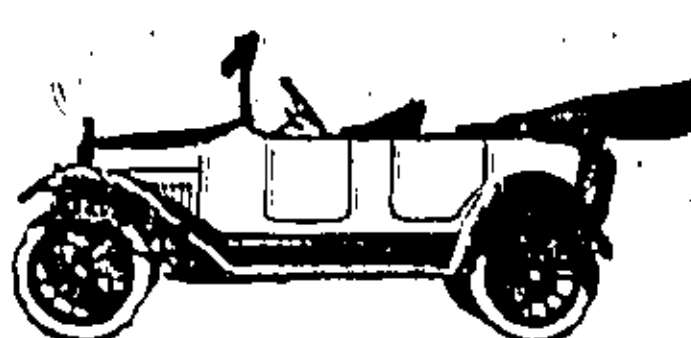
Ice House Street.

Photo of
Peace CelebrationDay & Night
Decorations.

Branch Opposite City Hall.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE

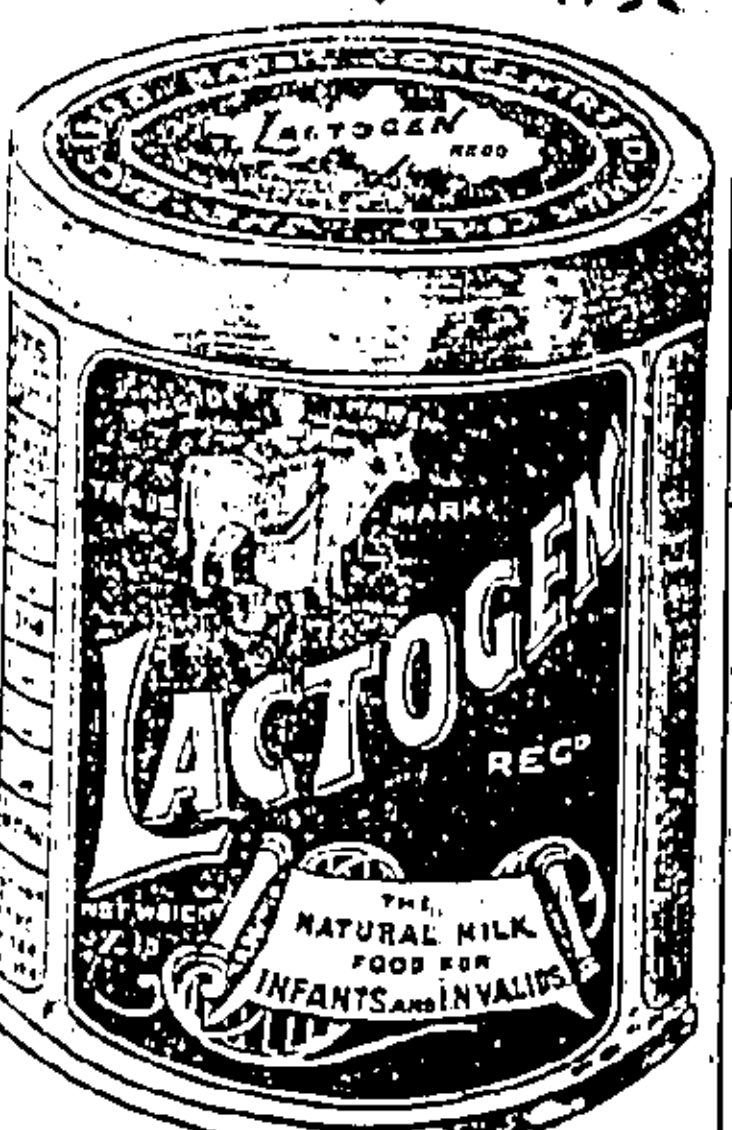
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and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

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Central.The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.

We have just received a large consignment.

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No. 12 & 14, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 129 & 220.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS! KIPPERS!

JUST RECEIVED

A New Shipment direct from
Scotland.

65 cents per lb.

FOR SALE
POSTAGE STAMPS

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P E A C E

at 50 cents per set of 4.

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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MACGREGOR'S
V.O.S.

(PARLIAMENT BLEND)

FINEST LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.EXTRA SPECIAL
FINEST LIQUEUR
WHISKY.CALDBECK, MACGREGOR
& CO.,15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

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EVERY TIME YOU WANT A
GOOD SMOKE.Obtainable at all
High-class
TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

HOW SMALL TRADES
ARE CRIPPLED.What strikes one most in looking
through the long list of import re-
strictions is the relative unimportance
of most of the items. Except for a
few things like hosiery, boots and
shoes, silk manufactures, electrical
apparatus, and glass, they do not
represent any great bulk of trade.
But, just because they are spread
over such a wide field their effect
on industry and on prices is
the more harassing. They are
not raw materials in the ordinary
sense of the word, but they are many
of them semi-raw materials which
enter into the finished articles of a
score of British trades.It is quite simple for the Board of
Trade to cut down the supply of, for
example, Swiss embroidery, on the
plea of benefiting a few British
manufacturers, although (as it was
reported to the Consultative Council)
those manufacturers have only 400
machines against 14,000 in Switzer-
land. Swiss embroidery is the raw
material of several branches of the
hosiery and clothing trades, who are
directly interested in getting it cheaply.
Its price is now inflated, and the
London hometrade houses report
that the removal of the restric-
tion would bring prices down. The
ration is only 50 per cent of 1916
imports (by weight), but that is
insufficient, according to a market
report, to cause the British trade to
fall "steadily to pieces." Here the
question is clearly whether a few
Nottingham firms are to be bolstered
up at the expense of the general
body of consumers of hosiery and
fancy goods, who, of course, number
many millions. "Capital is ready
for investment," in the embroidery
industry, we are told, "as soon as
the Government can make up its
mind to give a fair measure of
protection for the next few years."Surely there must be something in-
herently weak about an industry
which "falls to pieces" when a small
fraction of foreign imports is allowed
and even when that small fraction
itself keeps up prices in favour of
the home manufacturer.A "DOG IN THE MANGER"
POLICY.Another quite small case may be
quoted. The import of rubber
manufactures is restricted to 15 per
cent of 1916 totals from America,
Italy, and Japan, but as the ration is
only granted for six months it
amounts in effect to no more than
7 1/2 per cent of 1916 imports. A
firm imported before the war large
quantities of dress preservers and gar-
ment shields in the finished state, but
they have since started a factory to
make these goods. An essential part
is a thin rubber plate made only in
America and Germany. Although
all kinds of inducements have been
offered to British rubber manu-
facturers—orders for a long term of years,subsidy of machinery, and so on—
none, one is informed, will undertake
the work. The import ration is in-
adequate, and there is fear that the
cost of the rubber plates is only one-
tenth of that of the finished article:
the rest is made of British materials
and British labour. The import of
rubber goods, it is understood, has
been cut down largely on the re-
presentation of the British rubber
manufacturer.One meets with this same com-
plaint of the "dog in the manger"
policy from quite a number of other
quarters. The manufacturer has not
always had his way, but he has often
been sufficiently plausible to influence
the Consultative Council. An attempt
was made by the basket-making
trade, through its Whitley Council,
to stop the import of baskets. They
admitted that order-books were full,
but they wanted the market to be
kept favourable to them, and security
gained for future seasons. The Con-
sultative Council, however, heard the
evidence of the fruit-growers, which
threw another light on the applica-
tion. They said that owing to the
shortage of baskets last year tons of
fruit were wasted because baskets
could not be got to send it off to
market, and they feared a repetition
unless baskets could be brought from
Holland. The relaxation of the pro-
hibition was recommended by the
Council, and approved by the Board
of Trade, much to the indignation of
the basket-makers' Whitley Council.These reactions and interactions of
one trade on another run through
the whole range of industry. The
Consultative Council by regulating
one trade to suit its manufacturers
and workpeople hit unwittingly,
sometimes perhaps callously, at an-
other trade which depends in part on
free supplies of the goods restricted.
The consumer loses every time.THE SHIPBUILDERS' TROUBLES.
The uncertainty as to what the
Board of Trade will do next, what
imports they will prohibit, adds to that
general paralysis of enterprise by
which, after six months of peace,
large sections of industry are still
afflicted. The shipbuilding industry
is brisk, and will be so long as
neutrals continue to pour out their
orders. Ships, however, are not
being built on contract prices, but on
a "time and line" basis, for no ship-
builder can make contracts for the
delivery of materials eighteen months
ahead. This is not the fault merely of
the import restrictions, but a great deal
of it is the consequence of the Gov-
ernment's trade policy. With the
country's fiscal policy undetermined,
the shackles of control still
unpleasantly lingering, there is no
incentive to lay in the stocks without
which industry cannot plan and
forge ahead.The shipbuilder feels the pinch of
the import restrictions in many small
ways. To fit out a ship means draw-
ing on a sort of universal provider,
and the universal provider, as any of

THE OCTOPUS.

The Report of the Committee on
Trusts, published recently by the
Ministry of Reconstruction, shows
not only that we are at last waking
up to the need of dealing with trade
monopolies, but that the need itself
is becoming very much more urgent.
The Committee reports a great in-
crease in creation of trusts during
the period of the war; and the whole
movement is a twentieth century
growth the stranglehold of which
has fastened itself on our trade
and industry, and the small
retailer and the consumer
are powerless to resist. The
objects of these combines and rings
are to restrict competition, to abolish
the once normal conditions of supply
and demand, by reducing output and
thus artificially restricting supply;
and to control and keep up prices.
There are few important trades in
which there are not associations or
combines, some of which jointly fix
prices, some regulate tenders for
contracts, some eliminate competition
by restrictive conditions on buyers,
and some regulate output by fines or
compensations for those who exceed
or fall short of an arranged allotment.The Committee has no doubt about
the general effects of these combina-
tions of masters of industry. However
much it may be argued that they
help our export trade by affording
facilities for dumping, the fact
remains that they make profiteering
the rule and that they make the
consumer pay more. We are paying
more for iron and steel goods than
we should, more for woollen goods,
more for bricks and cement, and
furniture, and fish, and almost every-
thing that we need every day.The Committee makes certain
recommendations, but in our opinion
these recommendations are little
more than playing with the subject.
They would make it the duty of the
Board of Trade to collect and if
necessary exact information, to make
annual reports to Parliament, to
inquire into complaints, and to set
up a tribunal for investigation. The
whole machinery suggested does
little more than promote publicity—
which would be of great value if it
could be guaranteed, but it rests too
exclusively on the enterprise of the
Board of Trade. Nothing less than
certain recommendations of the
minority of the Committee will
satisfy the public, for whom a
measure of control similar to that
exercised during the war will be
the least that will be demanded.

Daily Chronicle.

the big houses bear out, moves
just now in a very circumscribed
market—a market of trickling sup-
plies, hawked about at exorbitant
prices, and of manufacturers with full
order-books, who treat delivery dates
with some disdain, but still hanker
after protection against the foreigner.

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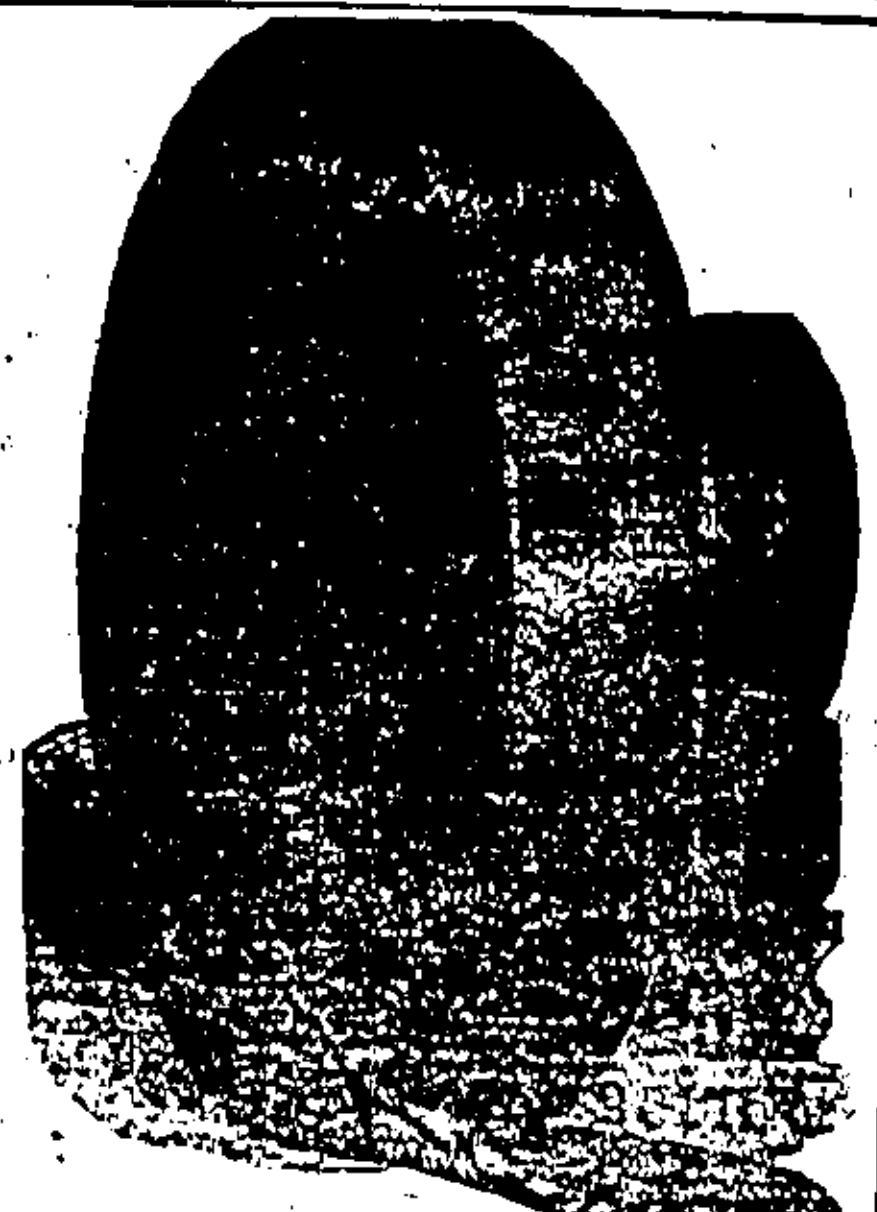
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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

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FROM PARIS
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IN
Pretty Voile & Nets
ALSO
DAINTY DRESSES
WITH
Hats to match
FOR
CHILDREN.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919.

STOCK TAKING.

Charles Lamb's story of how the succulence of roast pork was first discovered is used by *Truth* as the figure of speech. You know the story? A Chinese house burned down, and a pig was accidentally roasted in the ruin. The owner of the house touched the dead animal, scorched his fingers, and discovered the taste of roast pork. He repeated the experiment for the sake of the taste. Later on, desiring to renew the sensation, he burned his house down again, and this was repeated by him and his neighbours until some unknown genius hit upon the idea that the pig could be roasted without sacrificing the house. Referring to those who have been so busy forecasting the good effects of the late war, *Truth* reckons that the gains will be on a level with Elia's roast pork. It is an "excellent image." Roast pork is good. Under the forecasts? They were political and religious. We were to have a new heaven and a new earth. The world was to be made safe for democracy. Labour was to come into its own. Temporary restraints were to be followed by a wider and more permanent freedom. Peace and contentment were to be had. Reforms were to come.

But the old system struggles hard for life. Haig gets an earload and a bonus of £100,000, while Tommy Atkins, who has been through it, and come out minus arm or leg, is lucky (after filling up many forms and waiting the leisure of the Panjandrum) to get 4s 4d. The Archbishop of Canterbury, knowing no more, and doing less, than a decent country vicar, still gets his £15,000 a year. A lawyer for letting Lloyd George beat him at golf and being a clever political speaker gets £7,000 a year, and fees, and a new bath room, while Bill Hicks, the miner, has to go on strike to get shillings. Privileged shareholders snatch at the spoils of office like two-pairs-aces at the poker pool. The church cannot bear to part with the Athanasian creed, and the secret diplomats are as secret and diplomatic and determined as ever. Politically, about all the roast pork we have so far got out of the European conflagration is Bolshevism. Which doesn't taste nice.

As for peace, we have already shown that Sir Douglas Haig (who is a soldier) represents a lot of people who don't want it. As *Truth* says, no one need quarrel with Sir

Douglas Haig. "It is both reasonable and becoming in the cobbler to believe that there is nothing like leather."

The war has shown up the Panjandrum class, but it hasn't ousted them. *Truth* recapitulates some of their mean and spiteful doings. In a long experience, and innumerable personal encounters, we know no more vindictive and dishonourable class. They will conspire together and even lie to punish a newspaper critic. They will watch and watch (like a cat at a mouse hole) till he makes his first mistake. Then, with that as a pretext, they will persecute him for previous just criticisms. Page 1024 of *Truth* of June 18 makes the War Office stink. If they could, those Panjandrum would silence *Truth* with a sand-bag. One of the effects of the war has been a revival of "spiritualistic" superstition, to which we have referred before. First it was Sir Oliver Lodge, then Sir Conan Doyle. The latter gets an awful exposure in the number of *Truth* mentioned. *Truth* has raked up the history of a "medium." Doyle was privately recommending to people bereaved by the war, and proved her an absolute fraud.

We reprint the exposure on page 10 to-day, because it makes interesting reading, and because there are people in Hongkong who have expressed the opinion that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle must know more about such things than the *China Mail*. It is a mischievous superstition, which names like Lodge and Doyle help to spread, and no pains should be spared to smash it.

Spiritualism suggests organized religion, and here again we have to remember the war-time prophets and take stock. Its spokesmen frequently referred to the spiritual benefits that the war was bringing. The decency of this was doubtful, at a time when so much real good blood was spilling, but we'll let that go. It is always weak to argue matters of taste. Facts are better. They are rejoiced that "irreligious" France was turning back to the Faith, and that the materialistic English were returning to God. They even said, some of them, that God had sent the war with this object. We must give them credit for sincerity. If war is why organized religion has been so lukewarm toward the L.O.N., it would be wrong to want Peace. They would help religion, but it hasn't helped the churches. There is a difference. War has shown up the fullness of real religion, and the emptiness (in a double sense) of the churches. The war has simplified religion; cleaned it of its cobwebs, and brought it in all its shining

simplicity before the eyes of the common man. The L.O.N. is religion. Peace and goodwill is religion. Democracy is religion. Constitutional reform is religion. Mumbo-jumbo, large salaries, and the ritual and trimmings of the churches is not. The much talked of union of the Scottish churches is not. The new Bill in England is not. They are mere attempts to restore back numbers, which the war has shown up. The war, for a time at any rate, has established the religion of humanity, not the religion of the priests. Consider these frank words by the Rev. W. A. Smith:

"Tying together a group of deserted churches will not make the appeal of those churches more winning to the men who rejected them. What does the unchurched man want of religion? He wants religion to explain what it means. We persons have got off easy heretofore. The Church has got off easy. We never checked up on our work. Nobody knew whether the men and the women we graduated could pass their examinations. The war has let the cat out of the bag. Men who had been confirmed were found not to have a ghost of an idea of what it was all about, what the creeds, the sacraments, and the services mean. Only a teaching religion is real. By teaching truth we test it. If it can't be taught, it isn't true. Religion can mouth phrases for ten centuries, but the moment it is compelled to explain their meaning, the measure of their serviceableness is revealed. If the Church from now on should be compelled to teach its truth, it would drop some of its phrasings and change its emphasis. For example, imagine a Christian church century after century reading on the first Sunday of every new year an epistle in which the word *circumcision* is repeated twelve times in fifteen lines! Only by a process of liturgical hypnotism can one read the passage with solemnity. One should not undervalue hypnosis as an asset in liturgical worship, but there are limits prescribed by the comic sense."

Labour, from which the Church long ago "ratted," although its mission was especially to the "heavy laden," now ignores it in its programme. But what a truly religious programme it is!

International co-operation. No secret diplomacy. No Panjandrum. A fair field for people struggling to be free. ("Hands off Russia.") Freedom for Ireland and India. (How good to hear the last of their complaints.) Down with militarists, profiteers, and place-hunters. Free citizenship, free Parliament, free speech, a free Press, and freedom of conscience. Nationalization of land. Housing schemes. War profits to pay for the war. "Nationalization and democratic control of all public services." Emancipation of women. (Not partial and begrudged, but complete and willing.) If that isn't religion, what is? Anyway, the war has helped it. It is only the Panjandrum who haven't yet found it out, only they who cannot see the hand, writing on the wall. Poor fools! Sometimes we feel sorry for them, as for Nebuchadnezzar in his pasture.

VITAE SNOBIA DUX.

The main point to remember in organizing a welcome to a new governor is not the welcome, not the welcome, but the welcome. The text of the address is nothing, or next to nothing. The credit for it is all. One of the children suggests that it doesn't need twelve men to compose an address, any more than it does to "write a leader." But when it is a matter of what names shall be gratefully noted and possibly remembered by the man of power, the secret is out. One realizes why the Ring would keep the thing in the family, and why those in outer darkness yearn towards the limelight.

An esteemed correspondent, for whose opinions we have more respect than we have for any others with which we are locally favoured, chides us for using such terms as "cringing and crawling" of men about our governors. We will withdraw them if he will suggest satisfactory substitutes. Before he takes down his thesaurus, however, let him perpend the following anecdote.

Three men sat in a place where they drink drinks and talk. One said to Sir Henry May that he was this. Another said he was that. The third said he was other. Now, this, that, and the other were terms that would not look well in print. Then they arose and went to the Peak Tram, and Sir Henry himself was there. And his three critics made respectful greeting unto him. And it came to pass that when Sir Henry dropped a handkerchief, three heads bumped violently together. The three critics had unanimously and simultaneously stooped to do the great man a service. This story is true. It is also illustrative.

BUTTER.

"Certainly butter and cheese are not beautiful," says a Shanghai writer. Why certainly? Who made him arbiter of beauty for all men? To the deponent, a pat of butter is very beautiful. Not in the hot weather, perhaps, when the neglected boy omits the little bit of ice to keep its courage up, so that it gets tired and

looks sickly. But when it is firm and golden, shining in the light, how beautiful in its own right and how beautiful by its associations is the butter. Primroses and buttercups and daisies hover in its aura. Babbling brooks and childhood's happy days are sung by it. Neatly curved and smoothed, outwardly firm and suggestively soft, essence of sunshine and summer, the pat of butter has its message of beauty, of innocence, and of joy. It pleases the eye and it stirs the soul, and there is no form of beauty that does more.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 15/16d.

To-day's return of communicable diseases is blank.

A Chinese coolie was found hanged on a tree in Wanchai Gap, yesterday.

Mr. H. S. Lindsay has left the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, to join Mr. H. F. Bell as an exchange broker.

The s.s. "Burumbet" (Captain A. Watson) from Chingwantao brought 1,500 tons of coal for Hongkong and 1,300 for Canton.

The s.s. "Liran" arrived in port at Bankok under the command of her Chief Officer as the Captain had gone into hospital at Singapore suffering from malaria.

A Chinese was awarded four weeks' rigorous imprisonment to-day for attempting to dispose of a folding dog which was stolen from a house in Hollywood Road.

A consignment of \$7,000,000 gold bullion has reached Japan by the "Shinyo Maru" from America. It is consigned to the International, Taiwan and Specie Banks.

It is reported that plans drawn by Dr. Niwa, a well-known engineer, for the expansion of Yokohama harbour, will be adopted by that City, the work being estimated at Y.15,000,000.

The s.s. "Haitan" (Captain A. H. Stewart), arrived from Swatow this morning with 1,400 tons of cargo which included a quantity of tea. There were 15 cabin and 426 deck passengers.

The Manchester's lost to Penang C.C. at football by 2 goals to love at Penang on July 10. The Manchester's were represented by: Ashcroft; Cunningham and Watkinson; Beard, Knight and Barnard; Done, L. Barron, Barton, Knapper and Titterton.

The population of Japan, exclusive of Korea, Taiwan and Karafuto, stood at 57,784,935 at the end of December last, exclusive of troops and blue-jackets on the active list, and of prisoners. Tokyo's population is put at 2,331,860, while Yokohama has 446,097 against Kobe's 591,393.

S. G. A. Maartens, who was playing cricket for Hampshire against Middlesex recently, belongs to the F.M.S. Forest Dept. He is a very fine wicket-keeper, played for the F.M.S. and came to Hongkong with Straits cricket teams in 1910. Against the M.C.C. he made a score of eighty odd.

Demobilised, Whitstable sailors and soldiers, having protested against a German gun being placed in the town "because it may have caused injury or death to some of our Whitstable boys," the Urban District Council decided to refuse the offer of the gun, which not long ago they agreed to accept.

It is rumoured in shipping circles according to the *Japan Times* and *Mail*, that the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. is planning to complete with Japanese steamers on the Pacific by placing the steamer "George Washington" in service. The "George Washington" is a palatial ship formerly in the German Atlantic service. She has achieved fame by carrying President Wilson, to and from the Peace Congress twice.

The Filipino Legislature will debate the application of the anti-Liquor Bill which has been adopted in America, according to a Manila telegram. The adoption of the Bill in the island will entail a decrease in the annual revenue by 6,000,000 pesos. As this will affect the finances of the islands to a serious extent, the large majority of the members of the Legislature hold that the adoption should be made optional.

The Hongkong Theatre is showing the beautiful film in 7 parts, "The Fall of a Nation" during the Matinee on Wednesday and at 7.15 p.m. performance. Those who have not yet witnessed this magnificent picture are advised to see it for the last time this week. At 9.15 p.m. performance till Friday night, the 5th and 6th episodes of the serial film "The Moon Child" will be screened. This magnificent production with Marie Walcamp as protagonist has been attracting crowded houses ever since its first episode. New comica will be introduced at intervals, the best and latest ones.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The "Fushiki Maru" left for Keelung in ballast to-day.

Dr. & Mrs. Arthur de Carvalho were passengers returned to the Colony this morning by the "Shinyo Maru."

The s.s. "Kwonglee" (Captain Sangster) leaves for Shanghai at daylight to-morrow with 1,350 tons of cargo.

Mr. A. Hamilton of the Education Department, after a long while on active service, returned to the Colony to-day by the "s.s. Pyrrhus."

The P. & O. s.s. "Egypt" under Government requisition, left for Singapore early this morning. The "Egypt" took no passengers from Hongkong. She is allotted to the Straits for passengers proceeding Home.

Eight junk masters were prosecuted by Mr. Rocha, junk inspector, at the Marine Court this morning for failing to report their arrival in local waters. Seven were fined \$20 each and one was discharged by Captain Basil T aylor.

We regret to learn of the death yesterday, of Mr. Norton, an American gentleman who was staying temporarily in the Colony, being on his way to America from Manila. As is customary with Americans, the body is being taken to America for interment on the s.s. "Siberia Maru."

The s.s. "Shinyo Maru" from San Francisco (June 30) arrived this morning with 66 cabin and 45 deck passengers for Hongkong. One Japanese died during the voyage. Besides nearly 1,000 tons of merchandise the "Shinyo Maru" brought an American Mail of 366 bags.

IS HE INSANE?

DESIRED FOR A WIFE DESCRIBED AS IMBECILE.

A Chinese was charged before Magistrate Lindsell with stabbing a complot in the neck at No. 5 Second Street on July 22. The complainant said that he moved into the floor ten days before the incident. The defendant was chief tenant. On the night in question he returned from the theatre in the early hours of the morning and went to sleep in the verandah. Whilst dozing off someone stabbed him in the neck. He saw defendant standing over him with a knife. Further blows were inflicted on him while he held up his hands to protect his neck. His brother, who was sleeping in an adjoining cubicle, was awakened by his cries for help and pursued defendant, blowing his whistle at the same time. Accused was subsequently arrested. Complainant said that he did not know whether defendant was insane or not. He had on several occasions advised the accused to seek employment. If he had known what it would lead to, he would not have spoken to him regarding the subject.

Mr. Lindsell: You are telling lies. Complainant: No, I am not.

Defendant said that the complainant had for days been telling him to take his life. He did not stab complainant. Inspector Macdonald: Defendant has been worrying his mother about getting a wife, too.

Mr. Lindsell: Is he a married man? Inspector Macdonald: No. You worship. It was a part of his imbecility.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British	Japanese
Burumbet	Sosho Maru
Kaitong	Shinyo Maru
Haitan	Hawaii Maru
Pyrrhus	Burma Maru
Loksang	Unnan Maru
Chakasang	Fushiki Maru
Liungchow	Liverpool Maru
Yuenang	Banri Maru
Hunthall	Tonan Maru I
Dilwara	Suwa Maru
Fausang	Sodegaura Maru
Devaungong	Koya Maru
Haimun	Masayoshi Maru
Hupsh	Hokuto Maru
Lingshing	
Mausang	
Hangchow	
Kwongsang	
Suisang	
Brisbane	
Wuhu	
Fooksang	
Singaporean	
Fookshing	
Baron Inchaape	
Cassis	
Prominent	
Changchow	
Cardium	
Chingchow	
Hong Wan I	
Norwegian	Portuguese
Prosper	Nam Wan
Haldis	
American	
Tancerville	

THE RICE QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

As there appears to be some misapprehension regarding the rice situation, the following explanation of the Government's action may be of public interest.

Mr. Hutchison has been deputed to examine and report upon the question of the supply of rice for local consumption, but he has not been appointed Food Controller. Such an appointment would mean that the Government had taken over the control of the food supplies in the Colony, a step which it has no intention of taking.

The Government's only action has been to secure that there shall be an adequate supply of rice for the Colony's needs during the remaining months of the year, and that it shall be available for purchase by the public at a comparatively moderate price. In obtaining this supply the greatest care has been taken not to interfere with the transshipment trade of the port which is of the first importance, though in one or two instances of shipments to abnormal destinations the Government has exercised its powers of purchase. The policy of non-interference with ordinary trade was explained to shippers early in the year. It has been reiterated on several occasions, and there is no intention of departing from it.

The prices fixed for the three grades of rice are undoubtedly high, but those prices are not sufficient to cover the cost of the rice which is now on sale. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to complete arrangements for purchase which will enable the Government to reduce the prices.

The raids that took place on Sunday and Monday on certain rice shops in Victoria, Shaikwan, Yau-mat, and Hunghom were the result of the lack of employment among cargo and coal coolies during the stormy weather which unfortunately occurred at a time when the local dealers were increasing their selling prices to a very high figure.

The Government is grateful for the action taken by large employers of labour in the Colony in making a monthly allowance to their employees to meet in some measure the extra cost incurred in buying rice. It is hoped that all employers will take similar action.

MEETING AT TUNG WAH.

In connection with the rice problem a meeting was held at the Tung Wah Hospital at 8 p.m. on the 29th inst. Among those present were: Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. Tong Yai Chuen, Li Yau Chuen, Fung Ping Shan, Chau Shu Ki, Kwan Sau Shan and many others. The chairman was the Tung Wah Hospital director, Mr. Ho Sai Kwong. In opening the meeting Mr. Ho said that during the last two months he had repeatedly approached the Secretary of Chinese Affairs in the matter of rice. He had also requested the Chinese representatives the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook to approach the Government to take the necessary steps. He said that the following nine different places have been approved for the distribution of congee to the poor class:

(1) The Chinese Recreation ground in Hollywood Road to be under the supervision of Messrs. Chau Shu Ki, Tong Yai Chuen, Lau Shui Cheuk, Chiu Yee Tin and Chan Shi Ming.
(2) The First Street and Second Street in West Point to be under the supervision of Messrs. S. W. Tso, Fung Ping Shan, Lam Hon Ping, Yue So Kwan, Chan Fu Cheung and Ho Sai Wing.
(3) Shek Tong Tsui—to be under the supervision of Li Ning Chi and Kwan Po Shing.
(4) Opposite the No. 2 Police Station in Wanchai to be under the supervision of Choi Hing, Tse Ka Po, Tsang Yiu Ting and Leung King Ki.
(5) Tang Loong Chau Market to be under the supervision of Messrs. Leung Shi Tong, Lo Fook Ki, Loi Po Shing and Sin Lai Nui.
(6) Opposite the Yau-mat Police Station to be under the supervision of the Kwong Wah Hospital director.
(7) In Cheung Chau to be under the supervision of Mr. Li Yau Chuen.
(8) In Shaikwan, to be under the supervision of Messrs. Li Yau Chuen and Li Chak Nam.
(9) In Kowloon City to be under the supervision of the Kwong Wah Hospital director.

On the proposal of Mr. Leung Pat Yee, Hunghom was included among the distributing areas. The time for the distribution of congee will be from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. and Mr. Ho Sai Kwong will be the General Supervisor.

Mr. Ho Sai Kwong proposed to take out from the relief fund \$10,000 for the purpose and that the fund should be made good by subscription later. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Chau Shu Ki and passed. It was decided that the congee distribution will be started as soon as possible. The Committee will assemble at the Tung Wah Hospital at 10 a.m. to-day in order to go together to view the places above mentioned.

MILITARY GIVE ALLOWANCE.

The Military Authorities have done the same by their employees as the Hongkong Government and H.M. Dockyard. In view of the high

DONE HIS BIT.

N. B. MAHER ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Amongst the passengers to arrive here on the s.s. "Pyrrhus" this morning is Mr. N. B. Maher the local amateur lightweight boxing champion. Mr. Maher who was a member of the *China Mail* staff at the time he volunteered for active service, left here in April 1917 and joined the R.F.A. as driver in which capacity he saw much active service in France. Mr. Maher was amongst the first batch of the Army of Occupation to enter Germany after the Armistice and after several months' garrison work was relieved and returned to England where he was demobilized. Before sailing for his Eastern Blighy, Mr. Maher went to London on the usual 14 days' leave and there met several Hongkong lads who were also "demobbed" and waiting for passage to return to Hongkong. While in training in England prior to going to the front, Mr. Maher met Corpl. Scott, R.E., another well known local boxer and together they worthily upheld the reputation they had made for themselves here, figuring successfully in several bouts in aid of charity. Mr. Maher who landed at the R.F.A. soon after ten o'clock this morning, was met by a large number of friends and accorded a hearty welcome home. Mr. Maher who was a member of the Mounted Section R.F.A., and was granted leave for the duration of war, is reporting for duty.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the *China Mail* from the *Wah Tsai Yat Po*.]

SHANGHAI, July 29.
Cheung Chok Lam the Inspector General of the three Eastern Provinces suddenly recalled his troops stationed at Chang Chow, Honan to Peking. The General Staff Board is asking Cheung to give an explanation to this movement.

The On Fook Club strongly opposes Chin Nung Fan as chief delegates to the internal peace conference owing to their party leader Wong Yeh Tong being rejected. The Peking Government has decided to retain Chu Kai Kin as chief delegate to resume the conference.

Cheung Chok Lam recommends the appointment of Sun Li Sun as the Chief Commander for the suppression of bandits in order that an attack may be opened at Kirin. Chu Sai Cheung has telegraphed to Cheung granting the appointment.

Ko Shu Pan the Military Commander has decided to act against the Government's order for investigation and punishment. He is making every preparation to fight. It is found on investigation that the clash between the Chinese and Japanese troops at Chang Chun was started by the Japanese. The clash is recognised by both parties as an accidental affair to be settled amiably.

"INTOLERANCE."

To-day at the box office at Robinson's is offered the long-looked for opportunity to buy seats for "Intolerance," the colossal D. W. Griffith spectacle, due to appear at the Coronet Theatre, by special arrangement with the management, commencing on Friday next at 9.15.

In this amazing production, which eminent critics, writers and educators have praised as the "biggest and most novel stage art-work of any description ever created, you will see four parallel stories presented as one—a form of dramatic construction invented by Mr. Griffith which has been acknowledged the only new idea in stage story-telling conceived by man in the past two thousand years.

Throughout "Intolerance" with its pomp and wickedness of ancient days its laughter and thrills and adventures, its clash of mighty men when war was fought with siege towers and catapults, battering rams and liquid fires, you will see love, glorious love, from the devoted attachment of the Dear One and the Boy in the modern story, and the Romeo and Juliet-like one of Brown Eyes and Prosper in the French episode, to the barbaric passion of Belshazzar and Princess Beloved, who die clinging to each other's lips as mighty Babylon falls.

It is anticipated that there will be an enormous demand for seats and our readers are therefore advised to book early as the picture will be screened for three nights only.

price of rice, they are paying their Chinese employees who receive \$20 a month or less an extra \$2 monthly from July 1.

WHAT A MERCHANT THINKS.

One of Hongkong's biggest rice importers and exporters, speaking to a *China Mail* reporter this morning, said no words in the English language could describe what he thought of the Government for proposing to take over all stocks of rice in Hongkong. He said it would be fair to take a proportion but to take it all from the merchants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THEM THAT IT CONCERNS.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Dear Sir—Please permit the publication of the following from an American paper:

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS.

A decision was given in the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, whereby Indians were legally regarded as belonging to a "white race" entitling them to the full citizenship of the U.S.A. In this connection the *American Messenger* states—

"This important decision, which thus legally and scientifically links the inhabitants of India with the inhabitants of America as members of the same great 'white' race, is another strong evidence of the psychological current of unity which is sweeping away, one after another, the barriers which have separated men. By placing Hindus on a political equality with free Americans, the social, religious and philosophical standing of these Aryan brothers will be much improved in the eyes of the mass of Americans who have hitherto been disposed to consider them as negroes."—Yours truly,

SUN-TANNED CEYLONESE.
Hongkong, July 30th, 1919.

THE RICE SITUATION.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Sir, May I appeal through your columns to the Hongkong Government to take into serious consideration the immediate revision of the prices at which they are selling rice to the public.

Someone, apparently, has blundered in buying rice from local dealers at the price which these local dealers fixed. The Government demanded more drastic steps than that. The rice should have either been sold at a profit or at a loss, as has been done in many parts of the world or the dealers should have been paid the price at which they purchased the rice several months ago, and handed it till the price rose.

I say most emphatically that the bigger dealers made the price of rice what it is today by selling up stocks till there was a shortage owing to Japanese buying. When the shortage was felt, up went the price. The Government would, therefore, have been successful in taking whatever steps they wished against those who have made hundreds of thousands of dollars in the rice market since the war began.

The price at which rice was sold in Hongkong on Sunday (\$25.50 per picul) was not justified, and the Government should have presented every man of the rice now, God knows how it is paid off of the Government's rice. In April, rice of what the Government termed second quality was being sold in Hongkong (during the month of the shortage) at \$20.00 per picul. What circumstances have since then taken the Government's rice to the same quality rice with no profit to themselves at \$15.00? Did the demands from Europe trouble themselves? Nothing of the sort.

I say it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to prosecute those who have originated the rise with such immense profit to themselves. When the rice controller bought rice from Saigon did he seek the co-operation of the French Government? If he did, then certainly middle-men in Saigon are making a big profit. The dealer in Hongkong, no doubt, fixed his own price when he found the Hongkong Government ready and willing to buy without question.

Rice "control" here is a miserable farce, and the people have to pay the price. Is there a rice dealer in Hongkong today who will have the effrontery to prove that, not the prices at which he was selling, but even the Government prices now in force are justified in view of the ability of the wholesale dealers to import as much rice as they can and sell to the Japanese? It will take some talking to make me believe that the Japanese are paying \$21 per picul for rice in Hongkong today.

Let us come to facts. The price fixed for first quality rice (\$21) is too high. The rice which is eaten what the Government has been pleased to call second quality rice, and they cannot afford to pay \$15 per picul. The third quality rice can only be eaten by the poorest of the poor. It is broken rice, discoloured, and contains much foreign matter.

I am not an alarmist, but I say that there will be further and more serious trouble if the Government does not put down the price of second quality rice to about \$10. On July 2 second quality rice was being sold in Hongkong for \$13. That means that on July 2 the dealers were making a satisfactory profit by selling it at that price. Will the Government see the reasonableness of a contention that the dealer must be able to sell the rice to the Government at the price which they (the dealers) purchased it, and not at the price which they fixed for themselves when they found

APPRECIATION.

MAJOR BLACK GOING ON HOLIDAY.

Major G. D. R. Black, H.K.D.C., Med. Ser., has resigned his appointment as Volunteer Medical Officer with the British Troops in Hongkong from July 31 and is proceeding to the United Kingdom on holiday.

In notifying the resignation the General Officer Commanding says he feels sure the Garrison joins him in his appreciation of Major Black's services during the past 4½ years.

Did the Government not foresee the rise in price, even when our nearest neighbour, Canton, was reduced to dire extremities? Who is responsible for the postponement of Government action in the matter? Did the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi-pang and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook inform the Government that the rise in the price of rice was being engineered to the detriment of those whom they represent in Council?

Did the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs realise what would be the effect of the rise in the price of rice on the community he is supposed to serve? Was he told in April of what was coming? Did he make his own personal investigation and say that the price was not yet for Government action? Will he now admit he was caught napping?

Did the Colonial Secretary give a thought to the situation towards the end of April and did he decide to commence buying rice stocks so that it could be sold at \$8, the selling price of the dealers being at that time \$26.50? Who induced the Colonial Secretary to study the market further before purchasing stocks? How many days later did the price commence to rise? And who made \$1 million dollars out of the postponement of the Government action?

These are only a few questions which I intended to put to the Hon. Mr. G. H. Alabaster, I say that the Chinese representatives in the Legislative Council appear to have failed in their duty, and the public is entitled to an explanation. But the price of second and third quality rice must go down at once. The Officer Administering the Government has not laid the advice and co-operation which should have been accorded him, or his fairness to the poor people who never have allowed him to fix the present rates. —Yours faithfully,

PETER PIPER.
Hongkong, July 29.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Sir, It is said that the Government has commandeered all stocks of rice in the Colony and will not permit exportation of some unless in case of necessity. We have to ask the Government to be very careful in ascertaining these cases of necessity, and refuse to grant permits to export rice unless the applicants may be. This action by the Government will serve to check profiteering and conserve the rice which constitutes staples of life. The present high price of rice has not been caused by any legitimate trade. The local rice merchants and certain houses bought and resold the stuff amongst themselves, thus forcing up the price; and when the Japanese came into the market to buy, they were ready to pay very high prices, which again encouraged the merchants in their game. It has been asked how it is that the influential Chinese have been so quiescent this time, when a thing of such importance to the Chinese is taking place. These gentlemen are largely interested in a local firm which does a large business in the exportation of rice, and I also understand that this firm has large contracts for rice on hand.

The price fixed by the Government are outside all proportions, and it is only by strong action on the part of the public that the situation can be remedied. I am not at all advocating a revolution, but I do advocate and advise that the coolie class refuse to load rice into any steamer for exportation purposes, and if the public will support these unfortunate beings by not supplying other sources of labour, the profiteers will be taught a good lesson. Let us not forget that it is by the same system of profiteering that the Housing Problem of this Colony is rendered so difficult.

Let us organize and fight the profiteers one at a time—Yours, etc.,

POTTER CLAYTON.

NOT TRUE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
30th July, 1919.

Sir—I am directed to inform you that there is no foundation for the report appearing in the Straits Settlements newspapers and quoted in the local Press that the Government of Hongkong requisitioned the cabin in the s.s. "Tathayin" which had been allotted to the Honorable Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Resident Councillor, Penang—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.

MORE HONGKONG MEN RETURN.

Among the passengers returned by the s.s. "Shinyo Maru" this morning were a number of Hongkong men who have been on service. These included—Lieut. C. M. W. Reynolds, Royal Irish Rifles, the Secretary to the Sanitary Board; Lieut. H. West, R.G.A., Public Works Dept.; Lieut. F. Lobel, Black Watch, joining Harry Wickham & Co.; Lieut. C. Farebrother, Mason, M.C., Machine Gun Corps; Lieut. E. B. Lambert, R.A., Public Works Dept.; Lieut. P. J. Jennings, Artists Rifles, of Alex. Ross & Co.; and Lieut. E. B. Lane of the Police.

QUIS CUSTODIET.

An Indian watchman is accused by another Indian watchman of stealing a pair of shoes at Hung Hom. This is new in the record if Police Court cases. Hearing was adjourned.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PYRRHUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 30.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 5, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before August 19, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLDSMITH AT THE VICTORIA.

On THURSDAY NIGHT the VICTORIA is projecting the World Famous Novel of Goldsmith.

"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD"

To all Lovers of a perfect picture the management of the VICTORIA confidently recommend it to their Patrons. It is produced by Mr. Ward & Associated with him is a Wonderful Cast.

Come & see George Primrose, Oliver, Sophia & Moses, Squire Thorpe-Hill, Arabella Wilmet & the Vicar, The Characters that Goldsmith immortalised in his Novel.

You must not miss this opportunity of renewing your acquaintance with this English Classic. Good Wine needs no bush.

It is a seven-part picture & in spite of the prohibitive price the VICTORIA have paid for it, there will be no increase in prices.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

The Greatest Film production of the Age!

Four separate stories woven into one!

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH

THE CORONET

F. MARSHALL SANDERSON

WILL PRESENT

on FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY, August 1, 2 & 3

at 9.15 p.m. only.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

COLOSSAL SPECTACLE

"INTOLERANCE"

THE PICTURE THAT HAS ALL THE STARS

Lillian Gish—Constance Talmadge—Bessie Love

Miriam Cooper and Elmo Lincoln (Tarzan)

IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLES

Sir Herbert Tree—Douglas Fairbanks—de Wolf Hopper

as supernumeraries.

Prices \$3.00 & \$1.50. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

THURSDAY, July 31, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

16 Bales Blankets,

36 Sides Chrome Box Hides,

10 Tins St. Soap,

5 Cases "Three Boys" Soap,

5 do "Sunlight" Soap,

50 do Bar Soap.

Also

A Quantity of Sundries.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

on

SATURDAY, August 2, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Gent's & Lady's

Brown & Black Shoes and Boots.

(in lots to suit purchasers).

On view from Friday, the 1st. Aug. 1919.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

on

WEDNESDAY, August 6, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The S.S. "NAM KAM"

Length 194' 7"

Breadth 27' 3"

Depth 19'

Speed 9 knots per hour

Capacity by measurement ... 1500 tons

Deadweight including Bunkers 1100 tons

Engine—2 cylinders, 27" & 50" stroke 30"

Horse power 105

at present running between Hongkong and Haiphong.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Godown to lease with option of PURCHASE. Give location, size, price and particulars. Apply Box No. 1137, c/o "China Mail."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

August 1, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c., &c.

One Billiard Table

And

Two Pianos.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

on

WEDNESDAY,

August 6, 1919, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A NUMBER OF CARPETS,

GLASS AND PLATED WARE,

as follows:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs

(new), Folding Card and Occasional

Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom

Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin

Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,

Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,

(famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner

Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and

Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery,

and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves,

Cutlery, &c. Bath Room Utensils,

Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Teakwood

Screens, a quantity of Blackwood

Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, &c.

Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures

&c., Several Carpets new and second-

hand.

Also

Piano and 1 Richea.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on

WEDNESDAY,

August 6, 1919, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,

Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and

Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,

Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilt,

Green Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,

Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow

Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Suit Cases and

Attache Cases.

(All new goods and small lots to suit

purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe

attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea

without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic

and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house?

Don't take such risks. A dose or

two will cure you before a doctor could

possibly be called, and it never fails

in the most severe and danger-

ous cases. For sale By All Chemists and

storekeepers.

NOTICES.

A QUESTION

that has been asked us many times lately is, "What about Carpets" when do you expect a fresh stock and what about price?

We are pleased to say that a small consignment has arrived and though the sterling price is high we are able to offer them very low owing to the High Exchange ruling.

The Seamless Axminster are a nice range, useful sizes for Drawing or Dining Rooms and we have the Piece Goods as well.

In Tapestry and Brussels we have a nice selection, also very

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Via Straits, Colombo and Port Said.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"DELWARA"	31st July at Noon	with transshipment	at Bombay
"HAGOTA"	28th August	28th September	7th October

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DELWARA"	31st July at Noon	14th August

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	27th July	16th August

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"HAGOTA"	28th July at Noon	

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, 12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

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Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA, MAIL S.S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA PORTS.

For JAPAN PORTS.

BORNEO MARU on 28th Aug.

HOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
AMAZON MARU Tuesday, 12th August.
ALTAI MARU Friday, 28th August.GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
GUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HAWAII MARU Sunday, 3rd August.BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KASADO MARU Wednesday, 13th August.SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
UNNAN MARU Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular monthly service, calling at intermediate ports in Japan and Australia, and connecting to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

AFRICA MARU Monday, 18th August.

JAPAN PORTS—KOBE Wednesday, 30th July.

KELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU Thursday, 31st July, at 9 a.m.For KELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKURA MARU Sunday, 3rd August, at 10 a.m.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
Tel. No. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SINJIANG	July 31, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUYANG	Aug. 2, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHENGTE	Aug. 3, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KWANGSI	Aug. 5, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Aug. 5, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at WOOHUNG.

HONGKONG LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	FOOSHONG	THURSDAY, July 31, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSHANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 1, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHAKSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	LOKSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 2, Daylight.
KOBE	KUMSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 5 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta
via Singapore and Penang.Sailing from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
usually calling at Shanghai.All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights
and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every 5th days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billading are
issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.HAI PHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Haiphong when instruments are required.BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having
up-to-date accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and
Lahad Datu.TIEN TSEN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Wuhu and Chien.Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their
Photographs and descriptions as filed there.For Freight or Passage, apply to
Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

will be despatched on or about July 18.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 15.

"ELDERIDGE" About August 15.

"EDMORE" About August 21.

"WES THEFFURN" Middle September.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" About August 25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"SEIKERIA MARU"	20,000	3rd August.
"SEIKYU MARU"	22,000	13th August.
"PERSEA MARU"	9,000	28th August.
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	10th September.
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	25th September.
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	2nd October.

1 Omitting call at Shanghai.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO OBUE, BALBOA,

CAILLO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
"ANYO MARU"	18,800	Sept. 10th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 4th.
"KIYO MARU"	17,200	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Monthly Service between

NETE, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have
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All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the
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Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 6
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 30
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Monteagle	Dec. 18	Jan. 8
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

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For particulars regarding passage rates, rates of freight, and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, J. M. WALLACE, 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
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SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN

HAIKONG [Capt. J. V. Evans] FRIDAY, 1st August at 1 p.m.

QUINNEBAUG [Capt. Medina] TUESDAY, 5th August at 1 p.m.

HAITAN [Capt. A. R. Stewart] FRIDAY, 8th August at 1 p.m.

SWATOW.

[Capt. A. H. Stewart] SUNDAY, 3rd August at 10 a.m.

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Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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NAVAL MEN'S MEETING.

ADMIRALTY OFFICIALS
CRITICISED.At London on May 24 a meeting
of lower deck ratings was held to
discuss the recommendation of the
committee presided over by Admiral
Sir Martyn Jerram, with regard to
pay, allowances, and pensions of the
Royal Navy and Royal Marines, and
the decisions of the Government upon
them. The men came from the three
port divisions of the Royal Navy—
Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devon-
port. There were also present Com-
mander Viscount Curzon, M.P., and
Lieut. Colonel Malone, M.P., Victual-
ling Chief Petty Officer R. Lock, of
Devonport, presided, and all ratings
of the lower deck and the Royal
Marines were represented.The chairman said the first thing
they had to consider was the decision
that the new scale of substantive
pay would be antedated to February
1, 1919. Admiral Jerram recom-
mended that the new scale should be
antedated to Oct. 1, 1918, but the
Government decided that it should be
February 1 last, and it was only
applicable to those who were serving
on May 1. Therefore their position
was made doubly bad. "We met in
January," he proceeded, "with deter-
mined faith. To-day we meet with a
certain amount of smiles upon our
faces. The demands which were to be
put forward have been practically
made, and it has been historic in the
annals of the British Navy. But
history has not repeated itself. In
1797, when the men of the lower
deck required more pay they mutinied.
(Hear, hear.) We have brought this
question with loyalty to the
Admiralty, the country, and to our
superior officers." (Cheers.)A discussion followed in which the
speakers insisted on the justice of
Admiral Jerram's recommendation,
and denounced the action of the
Government. The chief complaint
was made against the permanent
officials. One speaker remarked,
"They will have to go if we are to
have a contented Navy." (Cheers.)
"The permanent officials will have
to be removed," exclaimed the chair-
man. "The Navy for the Navy, I
say." (Cheers.) Owing to demobil-
isation, he remarked, it was likely
that if the Government scheme was
persisted in something like 200,000
men would be deprived of their allow-
ances, although they had served dur-
ing the war. "It was a sure shield"
when there was nothing to get done,
and the spirit of loyalty that was shown kept
old England on top. Now we shall
be fairly and justly considered."On the motion of Chief Officer
Steward Munn, of Chatham, seconded
by Chief Petty Officer Floyd, of
Devonport, a resolution was agreed
to unanimously deploring the action
of the Admiralty in depriving the
men of the Royal Navy who had
been demobilised since the armistice
of their benefits, and demanding that
the new rates be antedated to Oct. 1.

NOT MONUMENTS, BUT

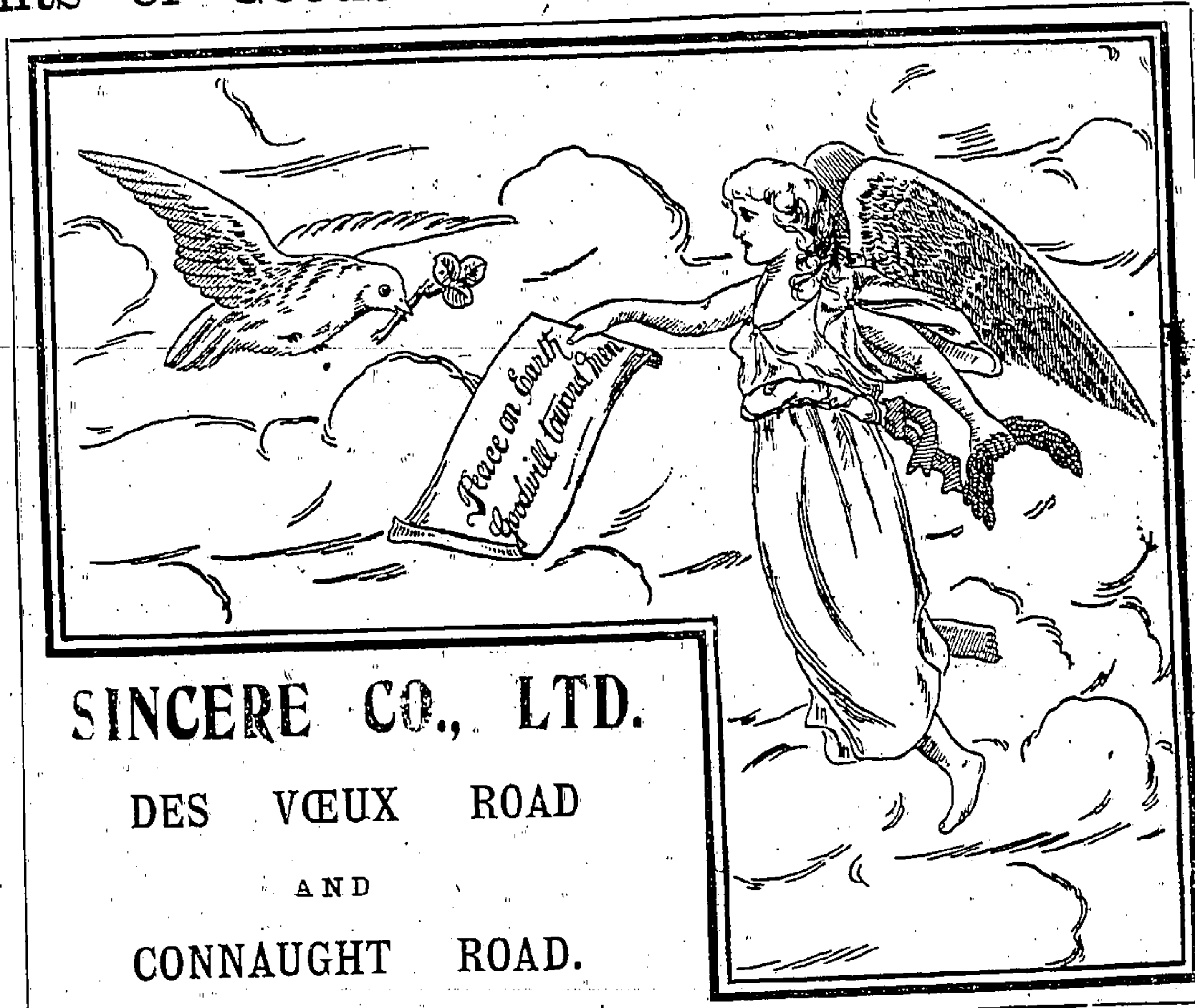
"FAIR DUES."

The gathering discussed the recom-
mendations of Admiral Jerram, that
widows' pensions be granted, and
that compassionate allowances be
payable to orphans of naval ratings.
These recommendations, it was stated
had been "turned down" by
the Government officials. "It is
a crying shame," said Chief Cook
Pedrick, of Devonport, "and
a curse to see the children of
the fallen dragged from their
homes and taken to workhouses or
charitable institutions or forced to
take 'pot luck.' We are not out for
a lot of monuments to be stuck up,
but we ask for fair dues and honour-
able pay." (Cheers.) Another
speaker declared: "We don't mind
risking our lives, but do not want
the knowledge to depress us that our
dependants starve if we go up. I
would lay down my life comfortably
if I knew my wife and children
were provided for. We beat
the oppressor and why should we be
oppressed by this nightmare?"A resolution was eventually carried
asking that the question be reopened
in favour of the recommendations of
Admiral Jerram.Another resolution carried was in
favour of the recommendations of
Admiral Jerram that all pensioners
should benefit by the revised scale
and against the action of the Govern-
ment in limiting it to those who are
liable to be called upon to serve.Several matters were discussed
relating to the details of service, and
subsequently there was a debate on
the general recommendations of
Admiral Jerram's Committee. Repre-
sentatives of leading and able sea-
men from the three ports expressed
disatisfaction that a 4s flat rate had
not been conceded. The chairman said
he agreed with the desire of the junior
ratings for a 4s flat rate, but never-
theless he thought considerable con-
cessions had been made. A resolution
was carried expressing regret
that the 4s flat rate had not been
conceded, and suggesting that the
amount granted should be increased.Thanks were accorded to Admiral
Beatty, Admiral Jerram, and others
in the service for the assistance they
had given the lower deck, and to
Viscount Curzon, Lieut. Colonel Mal-
one, and other members of Par

HONGKONG'S EMPORIUM.

WAR is over. PEACE is Signed. We are now receiving from EUROPE
Regular Shipments of Goods of the best quality and Cheapest Prices.

GREAT
REDUCTIONS
OWING
TO
HIGH
EXCHANGE.



GREAT
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OWING
TO
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EXCHANGE.

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED.
THE ONE PRICE STORE.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOLSHEVIST WAR.

London, July 29th.
An Archangel communication states that a meeting has occurred among the Russians on the Onega front, due to Bolshevik propaganda.
The Russians have handed over the front and the town to the enemy.
On the railway front, the Bolsheviks attacked the British when they were taking over the line from the outposts. The enemy were repulsed.
General Ironside now controls the situation and the fresh British volunteers are believed to be equal to the perilous task.
London, July 29th.
An Archangel communication states that the situation has everywhere been stabilized, excepting on the Onega front, where the enemy hold the town and the whole river.
The Russians on the railway front, who were disaffected, have been withdrawn. Troops on the other fronts have not shown signs of discontent.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The 27th Company, R.A.M.C. had their celebrations at the Military Hospital on Monday. Rm prevented the tennis tournament that was on the programme so they started with a whist drive. There was an interval for dinner at 7.30, after which the whist drive was carried on with.
The winners of whist prizes were: 1st, Corpl. Ricks, 2nd, Sergt. Pitt.
A smoking concert was next and lasted till midnight. Everybody enjoyed the evening's programme. A vote of thanks to the Hongkong Peace Celebration Committee for funds was passed.

"SIBERIA MARU" LEAVES SUNDAY.

The s.s. "Siberia Maru" which has had a case of cholera on board is in quarantine.
As a result of the inspection of the ship by the Medical Health Officer of the Port, the "Siberia Maru" is sailing on Sunday.

News of the death of Mrs. Wavell, the wife of Captain H. A. Wavell, was received at Shanghai on July 18. It appears that Mrs. Wavell died on board the s.s. "Neuralia" at Marseilles, she having been one of the many passengers who left for Home in that vessel some two months ago. Much sympathy will be felt for her relatives.

THE HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CERTIFICATES FOR STUDY OF CHINESE PRESENTED.

In the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, there was presented certificates for the study of Chinese presented by the first examination of the Chamber of Commerce Chinese Language School.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell presided and among those present were the Hon. Mr. E. V. P. Parr, Messrs. H. J. Brown, C. H. P. Hay, C. W. J. Bonnar, R. Ross Thomson, C. S. Gubbay, J. H. Bester, E. A. M. Williams, D. K. Blair, Rev. T. W. Pearce (Director of the School), Mr. N. G. Nolan (Examiner), Messrs. D. K. Moss, A. W. Smith, R. S. Morrison, A. K. Mackenzie, the Chinese features and many others.

Addressing those present, Mr. Dowell said: Dr. Pearce, Mr. Nolan, Chinese Directors of Studies and Students of the Chinese Language School.—The General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have asked the successful students at the recent final examinations, conducted by Mr. Nolan, to attend to-day to receive their certificates of proficiency. You may perhaps think this an unnecessary and superfluous procedure seeing that the students are no longer schoolboys, but to my mind the occasion is one that should not be passed lightly over, because every student perfecting himself in the Chinese language is one more step towards the further development of the immense trading and industrial opportunities in China. (Applause.)

It gives this Committee the greatest satisfaction to be able to congratulate the students upon the excellent results achieved, the more so, as knowing something of the intricacies of the Chinese language, we appreciate the great sacrifice of your leisure which you must have made in order to prepare for the final test. The moral reward for a "good deed well done" is in itself great, but your efforts will undoubtedly bring material reward as well, not only to yourselves but to the nation to which you belong. I trust that your success may inspire more of your countrymen to follow in your footsteps. It is indeed time that we abandoned the idea that the English language will take us to the uttermost parts of the earth. Mind you Gentlemen, I don't say it won't, but there are many places, and China is one of them, where, with English alone, we are apt to only scratch the

surface, when we ought to be working on the lower levels where the gains are richer, and the opportunities greater. (Applause.)

Now that the war is ended and our young men are gradually returning to peaceful pursuits, I confidently believe that the language school will receive from the numerous firms established here the support that it should, and in this connection I might mention, that although the school is shortly to have its present quarters, suitable premises have been secured and with the cooperation of Dr. Pearce and the Chinese Directors of Studies it will be able to cope with all the demands that I hope will be made on it. At the risk of making the students over-conscious I would like to read to you an extract from a letter from Mr. Nolan to the Chamber dealing with the examinations:

"In conclusion I wish to inform you and your Committee that I did not expect to find the Candidates so well prepared. I was indeed greatly surprised to find they had such a good knowledge of the spoken language. Not only did they show their ability in all, which shows that Dr. Pearce, the Director of the School, has left no stone unturned in order to make the school a credit to himself, the Chamber of Commerce and the British Community."

Gentlemen, the Committee of this Chamber sincerely endorse Mr. Nolan's remarks regarding Dr. Pearce. They are deeply appreciative of his efforts, and they congratulate you upon having sat under so worthy a Director of Studies, and also upon your own efforts, which enabled you to take such full advantage of the opportunities offered. Before presenting the certificates, I would like to thank Mr. Nolan for his services in presiding at the recent examination. (Applause.)

The winners of certificates were: Messrs. D. K. Moss, A. K. Mackenzie, R. S. Morrison, F. Bevington and A. W. Smith.

Mr. Moss: On behalf of the students I have been requested to thank the Chamber for the very efficient manner in which the school has been run and still being conducted. I am asked to say also how much we appreciate the guidance and lectures of Dr. Pearce who has the happy knack of making a tedious subject of study interesting. I am still on the sub-committee of the Language School and shall only be too glad to assist present or intending future students of the school to the best of my ability. Any suggestions from out-

side or inside will always be welcome. (Applause.)

Dr. T. W. Pearce said: I would like to say just one word as to the satisfaction which I, as Director of Studies, feel in having shown that Cantonese can be learned in Hongkong by men who have been immersed in ordinary duties and in extra undertakings—I understand they have been serving their country in military duties, and they have found time, energy, and grit to put into the study, and successful study, of Cantonese—under conditions most adverse. I would like to testify concerning the men who have been attending the Language School what I feel is their due. I think they are the example they have set is likely to be followed—that is my most earnest hope—by many under conditions more favourable than those which we have had to comfort during the last two years and a half. (Applause.) As you have pointed out, Sir, my friends have their reward, the beginning of their reward, the external symbol or sign so to speak of their reward, and I am bound to say that so far as I can judge, the certificate which Messrs. Kelly and Waddell have provided is in itself an artistic thing, to represent what my friend Mr. Nolan has put before you quite clearly the standard expected from the men. They were to be exempted to transact through the medium of Cantonese all ordinary mercantile business with absolute safety and assurance. Mr. Nolan has found that they are able to do so. I think this ought to be the warrant, and the guarantee of something to which that certificate really points. As I can say, in conclusion, having expressed the satisfaction which I have in being here to-day, and the three Chinese lecturers with me—is that they and I have learned, through experience in the school, how to do the work of the school very much better than any of the four of us understood when we first entered upon our duties. What I did want in my own name, and for them is just this: that some of the best things that have come to my own life have come to me through the medium of the Cantonese language. If you know the language of the people you are certainly in a better position to enter into the spirit of the people. You can get on terms with them. There can be the interchange of goodwill in the way of better mutual understanding, leading to all good results in this Colony to those of us who are engaged in its affairs and seeking to do the best we can by each other no matter the nationality to which we belong. (Loud applause.) This concluded the proceedings.

AN HONEST COOLIE. AND A GENEROUS AMERICAN.

In these days of high rice prices only the stony-hearted are severe on the poor class of Chinese who deviate from the straight and narrow path. How much more necessary, then, to emphasise our appreciation of those who in these circumstances resist temptation. Here is a little story of a richa coolie that has come to the notice of the China Mail.
Yesterday an American gentleman hired a coolie with the intention of having a run round the city. Riding round the Happy Valley, and other places of interest took some time and the remuneration was difficult to decide upon on account of lack of small change. Ultimately the American gave the coolie such small money as he had, plus what he thought was a Philippine 25 cent note.
Later having occasion to consult his purse the American found that instead of giving the coolie a 25 cent note that he had given a Hongkong \$50 note. A report was at once made to the Police and enquiries were made until a coolie said he had the note and intended taking it to the Police Station. From enquiries made the Police elicited that this was true.
In this case it is pleasing to record that honesty was not its own, and only reward, for the American gentleman generously presented the coolie with \$10.

We understand that the Police endorsed the coolie's licence favourably as regards his honesty.
It would have been a simple matter for the coolie to have kept the \$50 note as the American did not know the richa number of coolie.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS I SUED BY THE HON. C. P. T. OF POLICE.

SEARCH SUPERVISION DUTIES. The Police Reserve Supervision Duties will cease on and after the 1st August.

E. D. C. Wolfe. Capt. Supt. of Police July 30th, 1919.

very far-reaching and quite enduring in the way of better mutual understanding, leading to all good results in this Colony to those of us who are engaged in its affairs and seeking to do the best we can by each other no matter the nationality to which we belong. (Loud applause.) This concluded the proceedings.

RESTLESS OFFICIALS.

WANT DECISION ON INCREASED PAY.

The result of the commission on Civil Service Salaries, of which Commission Sir William Rees-Davis was President, is not to hand and the Government lack all knowledge of when the Colonial Office decision may be expected.
Matters are not improved by the knowledge that the Singapore Government obtained the result of their commission by telegram and put the increase of 30 per cent into immediate operation, as reported in the China Mail some time ago.

The men naturally want to know the decision and so much time has elapsed that they are getting impatient.
There is even talk of a meeting, which would show that the men labour under a sense of injustice when such an up-to-date procedure could even be talked of in Hongkong where apathy is the rule.

All the same, the men ought to be informed. Although the war is over prices of everything are as bad or worse, yet it is possible that the mere fact that hostilities are concluded may lead the Colonial Office into a perpetual state of "Dilly Dally" unless suddenly aroused by a more forcible reminder.
Will the Government take the earliest opportunity to ascertain the result of the commission and end a grievance of four years standing?

"LAERTES" MAIDEN TRIP.

The s.s. "Laertes," built at the Taikoo Dockyard leaves for Liverpool on her maiden voyage to-morrow. The "Laertes" (Captain Black) takes 2,000 tons of general cargo from here and calls at Singapore. Unless a call is made at Colonbo for coal, the "Laertes" will go direct from Singapore to Liverpool. Good luck to the "Laertes" on her first trip.

THIEF CAUGHT.

The Police caught a Chinese in the employ of Campbell, Moore & Co., in the act of selling cosmetic in the street last night. Searching him the Police found three phials in his possession, which he admitted having stolen from his employers.
A search of the thief's effects at his abode revealed more cosmetic. The charge will be proceeded with at the Police Court to-morrow.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

CAN THE GOVERNMENT ACT IN TIME?

From time to time the China Mail has warned the Government of the situation that will arise when the Military Authorities require the married quarters now occupied by civilians. Already the War Office has asked for the number of married quarters that are vacant. Of course as far as the War Office is concerned, quarters occupied by civilians are considered as vacant as they will be made so by giving the civilians notice.

Anybody with experience of service ways will know that by the War Office asking this question that it portends that troops are being got ready for Hongkong and that the War Office seeks information that it may avoid sending more families than there are quarters for.

This is a bad look-out for the civilian families in military quarters. Where will they get houses?

We met a newly arrived officer yesterday who had replied to a long string of advertisements in a local paper, to find there was nothing suitable among them all.

Admirable as the Government housing scheme may be, we have yet to learn that bricks and mortar have appeared, and there will be a number of residents vainly looking for somewhere to live very soon.

Cannot the Government get on now with the creation of a number of blocks of flats for Britishers without any further delay? We have seen blocks of buildings run up here with astonishing rapidity. Something like that is required now.

The Admiralty deserves censure for the almost entire lack of quarters for the numerous European employees.

"PYRRHUS" BRINGS MAIL.

The Blue Funnel s.s. "Pyrrhus," (Captain A. L. Gordon) left Liverpool on June 16 and arrived here at 7 a.m. to-day. The "Pyrrhus" brought six cabin and 46 3rd class passengers. Her cargo is 2,500 tons general for Hongkong and the same quantity for onward ports.

The "Pyrrhus" brought a welcome mail of 93 bags.

Commenting on the retiring honour conferred by H. M. the King on Sir Henry May, former Governor of Hongkong, the Daily Express says: "Paddy" May is a great hunter, a good yachtsman, and the trust of friends.

PRINCE BECOMES A
"SAVAGE"CHERRY NIGHT WITH THE
BOHEMIANS.

The Prince of Wales was elected a member of the Savage Club on May 17 night, like his father the King and his grandfather King Edward when Prince of Wales before him.

He was just a cheery, fresh faced boy, with a good briar pipe in his mouth, and a small Scotch-and-soda on the table before him, who was elected unanimously and with loud acclamation a member of the Savage Club.

He sat beside the chairman, Sir Havelock Charles, with Mr. Fred Grundy, one of the Savage Club's chief raconteurs, on his right. The Savages broke their rule, for this occasion only, by appearing in evening dress with "boiled shirts," and the Prince came in a dinner jacket, with a tiny tuft of white handkerchief peeping from his breast pocket.

The Prince desired and had no formality or ceremony. No one gave him more than an occasional "Sir," and rippling fun, good, classic music, rollicking stories, rousing choruses, and the bonhomie of good fellowship were the order of the night. He entered right into the spirit of it. Except for the unwonted smartness of the Savages in white shirt-fronts, all was as usual. Painters, sculptors, writers, actors, musicians, and men of science made up the company.

The great moment came when Mr. David Lloyd George proposed that the Prince should be made a Savage. The club roared assent. The smiling Prince said that he hated long speeches, and he made a delightful short one—albeit, longer than those of King Edward and King George. Later, the chairman left the chair for a time, and the Prince, taking the big club in his hand, banged the table with it for silence, and called on a member for the next item, presiding as though in the manner born. At the end he joined hands for "Auld Lang Syne," and signed his name on the club wall.

It will never be washed out or painted over, but will remain a record of the fact that the Prince of Wales is a cheery boon companion of men of thought, art, literature, and science.

TO AVOID DYSENTERY

and diarrhea during the hot season the system must be kept clean and the functions active, for which purpose there is nothing equal to

PINKETTES

Pinkettes dispel constipation and prevent its return, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, ill-smelling breath, clear the skin of pimples and blotches. Of course, or to cents the vital post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 N. 4th Street, New York.

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Diarrhea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 30th JULY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.

Hongkong Bank, 700 n.

Mandarin Insurance, 700 n.

Canton Ins., 700 n.

North China Ins., 700 n.

Union Ins., 700 n.

Yangtze Ins., 700 n.

Far Eastern Ins., 700 n.

Fire Insurance, 700 n.

China Fire Ins., 700 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins., 700 n.

Marine, 700 n.

Drugstore, 700 n.

H.K. Steamship, 700 n.

Indo-China (Fret.), 700 n.

Do. (Def.) 700 n.

Shell Transport 230/ b. cum r.

Star Ferry, 700 n.

Raffles, 700 n.

China Sugar, 700 n.

Malacca Sugar, 700 n.

Mining, 700 n.

Kailan Mining Adm., 700 n.

Kailan, 700 n.

Shanghai, 700 n.

Shai Explorations, 700 n.

Rauha, 700 n.

Troms Mines, 700 n.

Ural Caspian, 700 n.

Docks, Wharves, Genarals, 700 n.

H. & K. Wharves, 700 n.

H. & W. Docks, 700 n.

Shai Docks, 700 n.

New Engineering, 700 n.

Yangtze Pootoo, 700 n.

Miscellaneous, 700 n.

Cement, 700 n.

China-Borneo, 700 n.

China Light Oil 700 n.

China Provident, 700 n.

Daily Farms, 700 n.

H.K. Electric, 700 n.

Macao, 700 n.

Hongkong Ropes, 700 n.

H.K. Tramways, 700 n.

Fook Tramways (Old), 700 n.

do., 700 n.

Steam Laundries, 700 n.

H.K. Steel Foundry, 700 n.

Water-boats, 700 n.

Watsons, 700 n.

Powells, 700 n.

Wisecons, 700 n.

On London, 700 n.

On Bank, 700 n.

On New York, 700 n.

On Shanghai, 700 n.

On Hongkong, 700 n.

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On Hongkong, 700 n.

On Shanghai, 700 n.

On Canton, 700 n.

On Manila, 700 n.

On Singapore, 700 n.

BANKS.

Banking Service with AMERICA
—direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer direct banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our personal service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

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Other branches in

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Asia Banking Corporation

HONGKONG.

[STOCKHOLDING BANKS]

Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers Trust Company, New York City First National Bank of Portland, Oregon Guaranty Trust Company of New York Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

On London, 700 n.

On Bank, 700 n.

On New York, 700 n.

On Shanghai, 700 n.

On Canton, 700 n.

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On Canton, 700 n.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 4 Des Vaux Road, Central.

Hankow Branch: Russian Consulate.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits.

Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%,

respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE

will be welcomed.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

11, Queen's Road, Central.

Chairman of Board: Mr. J. S. CHAN, Esq.

General Banking and Exchange Business Transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits

received at rates which may be ascertained on

application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

LOU SOON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 9, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Securities.

Loans made on the Provident System.

CHIEF MANAGER: MR. W. L. WILSON.

ATTORNEY: MR. G. H. WILSON.

CLERK: MR. G. H. WILSON.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,000,000

Reserve and Undivided ... 500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

SIR A. C. DOYLE AND SPIRITS.

ANOTHER "NEW REVELATION."

When a few weeks ago the name and address of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's pet medium, "Mrs. B." were published in "Truth" in an account of a séance held at her house, I was rather surprised by the fact with which Sir Arthur protested against it. I have said already that I had to say by way of answer to his protest, and there is no occasion to repeat it. I am not at all wondering whether the sequel now to be related in any way connected with his explanation. The publication of the real name of the "Mrs. B." (Mrs. Annie Brittain) has brought her into possession of a highly interesting story relating to the gifted but mysterious lady. They are quite sufficient to account for a desire on her part to avoid publicity. The question which naturally arises is whether these facts were known to Sir Arthur. If they were, his wrath at the revelation of the lady's identity is intelligible enough. If not, it is hardly less surprising that she should have been so long in coming forward with the facts. I am not sure whether the facts were known to Sir Arthur or not, but I am sure that they were known to the public, and it is not surprising that they should have been so long in coming forward with the facts. I am not sure whether the facts were known to Sir Arthur or not, but I am sure that they were known to the public, and it is not surprising that they should have been so long in coming forward with the facts.

The conviction at last did not, however, deter Mrs. Brittain from continuing to practice in Hangle, and the consequence was that in 1915 she was again summoned for unlawfully pretending to tell fortunes. The charge was heard before the stipendiary magistrate at Hangle on October 18. At that time the lady was advertising as "England's Premier Clairvoyant" in the local newspapers, and was doing a considerable trade, which necessitated the provision of a waiting-room, provided with literature for her clients to while away the time. Her fees were still 25. 6d., however, and her procedure was to take some article from the client, place it in a drawer beneath a small mirror into which she gazed, and wherein she pretended to see the events she related to her customers. A report of the case appeared in the *Staffordshire Sentinel* of October 18, 1915, and from that report I extract the following passages from the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, because of the striking similarity between Mrs. Brittain's description of her clairvoyant visions and those communications which she now attributes to disembodied spirits.

The first witness was the wife of a man serving in the Navy. Witness asked Mrs. Brittain if she could tell her anything about her husband. Mrs. Brittain replied, "Do not tell me anything, please. Give me something." Witness gave Mrs. Brittain her glove, and the latter asked if she had any relatives of the name of Harold, Harry, or Arthur. Witness had a brother called Harold. Mrs. Brittain said he was training, and thought he would soon go to the Dardanelles. She then referred to a George or Joe, and asked if he had been ill in hospital, adding that she did not mean that he had been wounded, but had had a nervous breakdown, and gone a bit queer in his head, which was perhaps what she meant. Mrs. Brittain then inquired about her husband's parents, and said her husband's mother did not like her, and did not want her to marry her

son. Mrs. Brittain said that her husband was coming home, and that she would see him before very long. Defendants advised her not to take him about visiting relations, because it was not his wish. Mrs. Brittain asked if witness had a little boy, and witness replied, "No," and Mrs. Brittain replied, "That is strange, because I can see spirits, and I can see that the boy was not very strong. Witness said her boy had had an accident to his foot. Asked how long it would be before her husband came home, Mrs. Brittain said she would see him in about three weeks. It would be a flying visit; he would come one day, and might have to go back the next.

Cross-examined, witness said she did not know whether to believe what was told her or not. It was true that she did not get on well with her mother-in-law, who did not want her to marry her son. The second witness was the wife of a soldier.

Witness asked her brooch, and told her that her general health was not good, and that she must be very careful. Mrs. Brittain asked if witness had a little boy. "No," said witness. "Had she lost a brother at the front?" "Yes," said Mrs. Brittain. "This was what she meant by a 'little boy.'" Witness was asked in connection with her father and mother, and witness said she did not know whether to believe what was told her or not. It was true that she did not get on well with her mother-in-law, who did not want her to marry her son. The second witness was the wife of a soldier.

Cross-examined, witness said she did not know whether to believe what was told her or not. It was true that she did not get on well with her mother-in-law, who did not want her to marry her son. The second witness was the wife of a soldier.

The evidence of this last witness is particularly illuminating. The clear light which could see no-existent persons was quite unable to detect the policeman inside the brooches and gaiters, and in fact was so misled by these externals as to build up a completely inapplicable series of prognostications upon them. Otherwise Mrs. Brittain would

Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Import Shipping
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HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES:—HANKOW, CHONGKING, CHINEWANG,
HONGKONG AND CANTON.
AGENCIES:—LONDON AND NEW YORK.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:—
THE BEST TIFINS AND DINNERS.
FILLET HADDOCKS.
ICES AND ICED DRINKS.
CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.
A European Café under European Supervision.

Tel. 909. Tel. 909.

COMPANY REPORT.

SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

The balance of the net profits for the year ended April 30th, 1919, including the amount brought forward from last year, after paying an interim dividend in March last of 15s. 5 per share, absorbing 15s. 5 per share, amounting to 150,000.00, and carrying to new account 46,201.98.

SIR DUDLEY RIDOUT.

All Malaya (says the *Straits Times*) will congratulate the General Officer Commanding on the official announcement in the list of Birthday Honours that His Excellency has been created a Knight of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for his services in the war. Major-General Sir Dudley Ridout, K. B. E., C. B., G.M.G., is now the style and title of the G.O.C.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 9.40 p.m. July 29:

Typhoon in about Long 126° Lat. 18° moving North.
11.45 a.m. July 30:
Typhoon in about 126° Long. E. and 21° Lat. N. inclining Westward.

be convinced, have made some inquiries himself into "Mrs. B.'s" past. To have done so would not only have saved himself from being duped by just an ordinary fortune-teller, but also saved him from leading other blind seekers after the light into the same ditch. Since, however, he states (p. 46) in "The New Revelation" that he personally preferred to cut his experience with a discredited medium out of my record, I can at least put himself right with his proselytes and the public. He ought to have no hesitation about "cutting his experience" with Mrs. B., though it does involve scripping the whole box of evidence which has figured so largely in his recent spiritualistic propaganda.

But whatever view Sir Arthur himself may take, the public will be able to estimate from the record of "Mrs. B." the precise value of the contents of the box. It cannot be too strongly urged that when the source of evidence is tainted no value whatever can be attached to the supposed revelations. The professional medium must get results, or she gets no half-guinea. It is a hard trade to get results, a trade which she studies assiduously, and one to which she applies all her powers of observation and experience, coupled perhaps with some natural gift of intuition. Of course, she gets them when dealing with clients who are only too ready to help her. She just as naturally fails when she is given false leads, or even when a merely negative attitude is taken by the consultant. As medium "Mrs. B." in no way differs from Mrs. Brittain, the convicted fortune-teller. Her spirits are vernal spirits, appearing as the single spell of half a guinea, just as her clairvoyance was a vernal vision cleared by seeing half-a-crown.

POST OFFICE.

The charge to be collected in the United Kingdom on delivery of samples of spirits (except perfume spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight is increased from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

No unofficial letter addressed to Adnan, Abbas or Mohammed in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Freetown, French Somal Coast, Italian Somal Coast, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, July 31.
Japan—Per *YAMASHIRO MARU*.
Shanghai—Per *SUIYANG*.
FRIDAY, August 1.
Manila and U.S.A.—Per *EMPEROR OF ASIA*.
Shanghai—Per *KWANGSE*.

OUTWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, July 31.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Takao—Per *JOSEPH MARU*, 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per *DILWARA*, 10 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per *HOKUTO MARU*, 10 a.m.
Japan via Moji—Per *BANRI MARU*, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per *LAERTES*.
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per *SINKIANG*, 3 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per *FOOSHING*, 4 p.m.
Hankow, Peking and Haiphong—Per *ALICORNE*, 5 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per *LAERTES*, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per *UNNAN*, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per *HAIHONG*, Noon.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per *LAERTES*, 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per *YUENSANG*, 2 p.m.
Saigon—Per *LIENSING*, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 2.
Shanghai and North China—Per *SUIYANG*, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per *CHENCTU*, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, August 3.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per *LAERTES*, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Keelung—Per *AMAKUSA MARU*, 9 a.m.
Formosa, Keelung, Japan via Nagasaki, Hongkong, United States, Canada, Central and South America and EUROPE via AMERICA—Per *SIBERIA MARU*, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 5.
Shanghai and North China—Per *KWANGSE*, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per *QUINNEBAUG*, Noon.
Philippine Islands—Per *TAMING*, 2 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, August 6.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per *LAERTES*, 10.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, August 5, at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 7.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Hongkong, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via CANADA—Per *EMPEROR OF ASIA*. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, August 8.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per *HAITAN*, Noon.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy need no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
WILLIAM S. HART
IN
"THE DISCIPLE"
AND TWO CAPITAL COMEDIES.

7.15 p.m. only
The Big Transatlantic Serial in 17 episodes
"THE BULL'S EYE"
Featuring
Eddie Polo
Episode 1—First Blood
If—The Fearless One
AND COMEDIES.
Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
Tel. 2511. Tel. 2511.

July 30, 31 and August 1.
at 9.15 p.m. performance.

Showing—5th & 6th Episodes of
"THE MOON CHILD."
7.15 p.m. Performance
"THE FALL OF A NATION"
IN 7 PARTS.
Booking at the THEATRE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
(The Premier Cinema House in Hongkong.)
Another Delightful New Programme
BY
"THE PRIZE PACKETS"
DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY NIGHT.
Also Fifth & Sixth Episodes OF
"THE TERROR OF THE RANGE"
No Increase in Prices.
MATINEE TO-DAY. Prize Packets with new programme.
Prices 60 cts. & 30 cts. Children 20 cts., to stalls. The Prize Packets appear for the last time to-night.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The G.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Manila on July 28, 3.30 p.m., leaves there July 30, 6 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on August 1 at daylight.

The G.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Moji on July 29, left there July 30, and is due at Shanghai on August 1.

The P. & O. S.S. Co's *Colombia* left Shanghai on Tuesday, July 29, for Hongkong, and is expected here on August 10.

The N.Y.K. S.S. *Hawshon* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th July, and is expected here on the 5th August.

MRS. EDWARDS' WATCH.

When a Chinese youth was charged with the larceny of a gold watch valued at \$20 from Mrs. Edwards, he informed the Magistrate that the complainant owed him several months' wages and he had taken the watch to offset this. Complainant: My husband gave him \$5. I don't owe him anything. Defendant: She owes me three months' wages and only gave me \$1. Accused who had a previous conviction recorded against him was awarded three months' imprisonment.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. *Shinyo Maru*, for Hongkong: From San Francisco, Mr. S. Aoki, Master T. Van Bentham, Miss P. Van Bentham, Mr. H. B. L. Byford, Mr. R. J. Charlton, Mr. M. R. Charlton, Dr. and Mrs. A. de Carvalho and 2 children, Mr. Carl Crow, Mr. S. Costa, Mr. Chow Zung Zien, Mr. R. E. Dorton, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Green and daughter, Mr. Ho Wei Sen, Mr. S. G. Hanson, Mr. E. E. Hess, Mrs. T. L. Jean, Lieut. E. J. Jennings, Mr. L. Van Koesveld, Mr. Khong Lay, Mr. K. Kimura, Mr. K. Kasi, Mr. L. A. Leong, Lieut. L. P. Lane, Lieut. F. Lobel, Mr. Lam Lee Pan, Mr. Lee Kwong, Mr. Lo San Yat, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Jong Sot, Mr. Lim Chai Sang, Mrs. Lee Hai Shan, Lieut. E. J. Lambert, Lieut. C. F. Mason, Mr. Mar Soy Yee, Miss K. McCann, Mr. J. H. McKinzie, Mr. M. Morris, Mr. S. Nakayama, Mr. F. J. Norrumb, Mr. S. Osewa, Miss B. E. Pike, Mrs. M. Pike, Miss G. Pike, Mr. R. O. Pike, Mr. Fong Chuk Pang, Mr. W. Peters, Mr. A. M. O. Remedios, Lieut. C. M. W. Reynolds, Mr. Louis Shek, Mr. A. D. Silas, Mr. Lin Pak Sheng, Mr. G. Tanaka, Mr. A. V. Taylor, Mrs. S. A. Wierman and infant, Miss Mary Wierman, Lieut. H. West, Mr. R. Weil, Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, Mr. Mr. S. S. Yui, and Mr. Zie Tao Chow.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

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